

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 1-9 (34-48). LOWDOWN: Wednesday, partly cloudy. Temp. 2-10 (35-50). CHAMBERS: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 1-10 (34-50). NEW YORK: Wednesday, foggy. Temp. 1-10 (34-50). ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 11

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Established 1887



An Israeli policeman taking aim at an Arab protester in the northern Galilee village of Arraba.

6 Israelis, 5 Arabs Hurt in Protest

TAIYIBA, Israel — Six Israeli policemen and five Arabs were injured in a violent anti-Israeli protest Tuesday, and 38 demonstrators were arrested, officials said.

Deputy Police Inspector Yoram Niv said by telephone that the injuries occurred in a demonstration in Jaljulya, two miles (3.2 kilometers) northeast of Tel Aviv. Mr. Niv said 18 Arabs were arrested at Jaljulya, and 10 were taken into custody at nearby Kfar Qassem for blocking the road, burning tires and throwing stones.

About 500 Arabs, chanting Pal-

estinian nationalist slogans, marched peacefully in Taiyiba, 20 miles northeast of Tel Aviv, but police said later that 10 Arabs were arrested for throwing stones and inciting violence.

The protests marked the day in 1976 when six Palestinians protesting confiscation of Arab lands were killed by Israeli gunfire on what has become known as "Land Day." At one rally Tuesday, in Sakmine in northern Galilee, the banned Palestinian flag was flown.

The protests came amid persistent clashes in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and

Gaza Strip, where Palestinian demonstrators lobbed stones, smashed windows and burned tires in the 12th straight day of violence over Israel's dismissal of three Palestinian mayors it said were extremists. Five Arabs and an Israeli sergeant have been killed in the fighting.

Many shops in the territories were closed, but storekeepers in some towns were forced to reopen, reliable sources said.

Israel Army radio said that two soldiers were injured when demonstrators stoned their vehicle at a

Space Shuttle Lands Smoothly On Desert Strip

WHITE SANDS, N.M. — The space shuttle Columbia returned from its third flight in space Tuesday, making a perfect landing at this desert air strip.

The delta-winged aircraft glided onto a runway at the U.S. Army missile test range at 9:04 a.m., one day behind its original schedule. The one-day extension of the weeklong mission was made necessary by a sandstorm in the landing area Monday.

129 Orbits

As part of its test flight program, the Columbia was under control of its on-board computers until it came within 200 feet (60 meters) of the ground. Then Marine Col. Jack E. Louma, 46, took the controls for the landing, the Columbia's third in 11 months.

He and Air Force Col. Gordon Fullerton, 45, had spent more time flying the Columbia than the craft had spent in space during its first two test flights.

The Columbia, which blasted off from the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Fla., March 22, completed 129 orbits of the Earth before landing.

At the end of the final orbit, Col. Louma and Col. Fullerton fired two rocket engines over western Australia. The rockets slowed the shuttle from its orbital speed of 17,500 miles (28,000 kilometers) an hour.

The shuttle then dropped back into the Earth's atmosphere at an altitude of about 250,000 feet and began heating up from friction.

The friction made the shuttle's heat-absorbing tiles glow red hot and caused a communications blackout for about 15 minutes.

But as the Columbia neared the coast of California at 16 times the speed of sound, Col. Louma radioed to the Johnson Space Center in Houston: "This is really a beautiful flying machine."

At landing, the nose rose a bit and then settled smoothly on the runway. The ship seemed not to be disturbed by the wind above Tularosa Basin, although Col. Louma remarked, "A little bumpy at Mach 2," as the ship streaked at twice the speed of sound above Truth or Consequences, N.M.

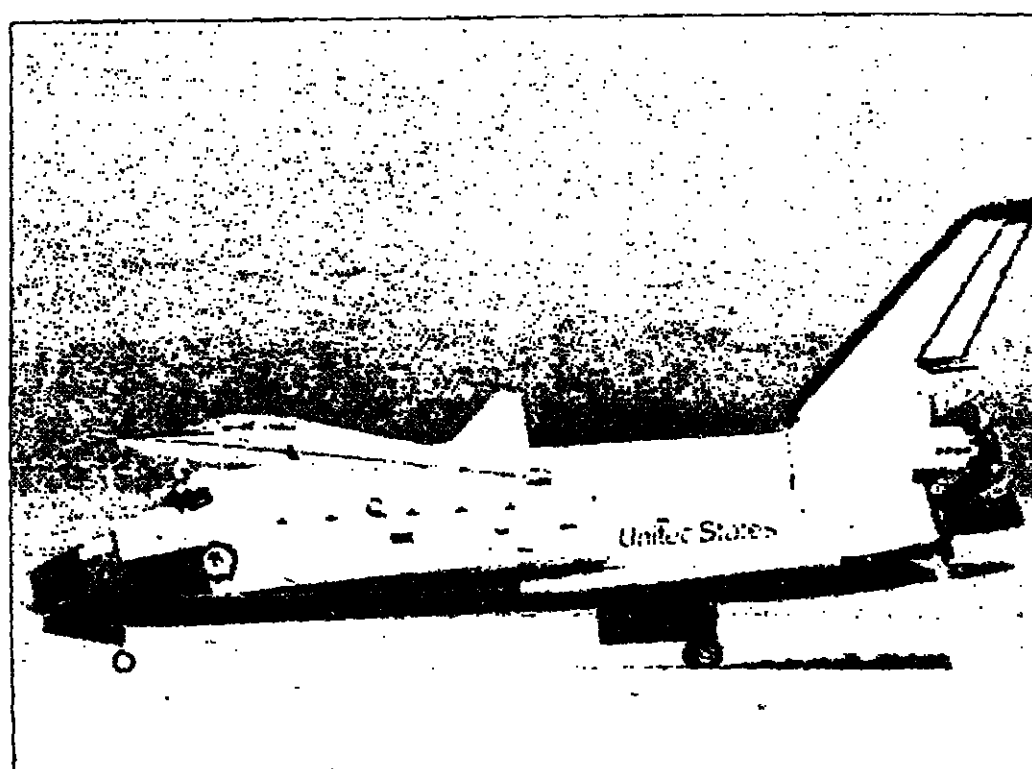
The shuttle's approach was accompanied by two dull sonic booms.

The spaceship settled onto Runway 17, a seven-mile strip laid out in a barren-but-beautiful desert setting. The astronauts had no trouble spotting their target — 100 square miles of white gypsum surrounding the landing zone. The Columbia swung over a nearby mountain range and settled with a gentle thump.

"Welcome home," radioed a space center official. "That was a beautiful job."

"That's marvelous," said President Reagan, who watched the landing on television in his White House study.

Because of the possibility of continuing high winds, Mission Control had maintained an option to order another "wave off" and direct the ship to an alternate landing.



The shuttle, escorted by a jet, landed in New Mexico Tuesday after eight days in space.

Salvadoran Rightists Seek Coalition

SAN SALVADOR — Five rightist parties negotiated Tuesday in an effort to form El Salvador's next government, which they said would fight Communism and reject the U.S.-backed reforms pressed by the moderate Christian Democrats.

The Christian Democrats, led by President José Napoleón Duarte, were leading in votes counted so far from Sunday's election but falling well short of a majority.

With nearly 850,000 votes counted of the estimated one million cast, the Christian Democrats

led with 309,011 votes. Their closest rival, the ultra-rightist Republican Nationalist Alliance, known as ARENA and led by Robert D'Aubuisson, had 214,005 votes.

The National Conciliation Party, another rightist party, followed with 126,895 votes, and three other rightist parties had a combined 13 percent of the vote. Mutilated or blank ballots accounted for the rest of the tabulated votes.

The Christian Democrats were seeking a coalition with the most moderate of the rightist groups, the Democratic Action Party,

which could give them a majority of the new assembly's seats.

But the hopes of the Christian Democrats were set back when the Democratic Action Party leader, René Fortín Macalán, signed a joint statement with the other four rightist groups calling for a "national unity" to freeze out the Christian Democrats.

Mr. D'Aubuisson, who is accused of having ties with rightist terrorists, said his party would "lead and control" any coalition government. But the director of his party, Oscar Cerrato, and spokes-

Iran Reported to Inflict Heavy Losses on Iraq

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Iranian troops have decimated three Iraqi divisions around the Dezful border area in an offensive that has put Baghdad's invading military forces on the verge of collapse, according to U.S. officials.

Intelligence reports reaching Washington said 20,000 Iraqi troops have been battered by Iranian attacks that occurred in three big waves, one March 22, the second March 24 and the biggest of all this past weekend.

The reports appeared to confirm Iran's claim Monday that it had made major advances in the campaign, off-again for that broke out Sept. 22, 1980.

Order to Withdraw

[In Beirut the Iraqi news agency INA said Tuesday that Iraq's military command has ordered its 4th Army to withdraw from positions on the front, Reuters reported.]

[The agency quoted Iraqi President Saddam Hussein as saying in a message to the commander: "The general command of the armed forces has decided to rearrange 4th Defense Army forces to the rear after your blows absorbed

the advance of the enemy attack."]

Iraq's forces had quickly pushed 40 or more miles into Iran along a hundred-mile front at the start of the war, capturing or damaging several provincial cities and major Iranian oil facilities. The war climaxed years of border disputes between the two countries and, at the beginning, Western analysts predicted a quick Iraqi victory.

The Iranian Army has shown considerable improvement in recent months, however, and in an indication of its new confidence, Tehran on Sunday allowed a group of American reporters into the country for the first time since January, 1980, "to see the victories of the Islamic army."

U.S. officials said the toll of killed and wounded has been extremely heavy as Iranian artillery, fighter bombers, armor and waves of infantry concentrate their fire on a stretch of border country near Shush, 20 miles (32 kilometers) southwest of Dezful, in Khuzestan province. Iran said Sunday that it had killed 8,000 Iraqis and wounded 12,000 in the past week.

While declaring that they still do not have reliable figures on killed and wounded, these officials said there is hard evidence that about

20,000 Iraqi troops have been put out of action.

"It's the biggest battle of the war," said an official with access to the U.S. government's top secret intelligence information. "The Iraqis look like they're on the verge of collapse."

The Iraqis have succeeded in enveloping Iraqi forces in the Shush-Dezful sector, about 40 miles inside Iran, with pinning movements, officials said. Although both sides have suffered heavy casualties, the Iraqis were described as much better off than the Iraqis as far as being able to send reinforcements to the battle area.

Counteroffensive Unlikely

However, U.S. analysts said the Iraqis have not brought in the trucks, armor and supplies it would take to drive deeply in Iraq. Therefore, Iraqi President Hussein could lose this biggest battle of the war without suffering total defeat.

Even so, analysts studying the intelligence doubted that Iraq would have enough strength left to mount any kind of counteroffensive soon.

Iraq has acknowledged only that there is a major battle under way

near Shush. On Friday, just before Iran's big push, Iraq's press office here issued a statement claiming that "around 16,000 enemy men were killed during the past five days of fierce battles in the Shush-Dezful sector."

Push Announced

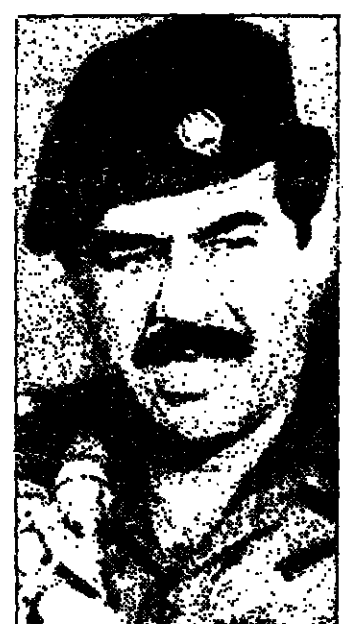
The statement said Iranian forces had tried to catch Iraqi units between pinners and said that "the Iraqis thought that they could surround Iraqi forces" in the sector by sending in a "very large number of men."

U.S. officials studying the intelligence reports on the Iranian buildup expressed astonishment Monday night that Iraqi forces did not organize a better defense, especially since Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, had announced a push was coming.

Iraq committed more than 50,000 troops to the offensive, intelligence sources said.

The three Iraqi divisions that have been smashed, U.S. officials said, numbered between 20,000 and 30,000 men. They are the 3d and 10th Armored and the 1st Mechanized divisions.

The Iranian news agency said Monday that Ayatollah Khomeini



Saddam Hussein

was ready to widen his offensive. "All Islamic fighters must be ready for a general operation on the south and west fronts," it said, quoting a joint Iranian Army and Revolutionary Guard communiqué.

Shooting a Year Ago Left Its Mark On Reagan Style, Attitude, Policy

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The gunfire that wounded President Reagan outside the Washington Hilton a year ago Tuesday has left a subtle but significant imprint on the man and his presidency.

While Mr. Reagan rarely discusses the incident, aides and intimates say that what one of them called the president's "sense of mission" was heightened by the attempt on his life.

"He realized that he had become president to accomplish something and that he has a limited time to make his impact felt," the aide said.

Many supporters of Mr. Reagan believe the shooting also had an effect on his wife, Nancy, who is said no longer to want her husband to seek a second term. The Reagans have never discussed this publicly, but it has been said frequently in Republican circles that the president promised his wife he will not run again in 1984.

By any measure, Mr. Reagan is

more insulated than he was before the shooting. Security is tighter. He often wears a bulletproof vest when he goes out in crowds. Reporters have fewer opportunities to ask him questions, and citizens fewer chances to meet with him.

Although Mr. Reagan remains friendly and makes as many speeches outside the White House as he did before, he is no longer free to move spontaneously into crowds.

His only public appearances among ordinary citizens are unannounced, such as his flight to Fort Wayne, Ind., earlier this month, where he briefly assisted volunteers stacking sandbags to hold back floodwaters.

Mr. Reagan is kept far away from demonstrators protesting his policies. As a result, some close to him think one of the shooting has been to diminish his awareness of growing opposition to some of his policies.

The president's public comments on the shooting have usually been jocular. Asked last year what he would have done differently in

1981, he said: "I wouldn't have gone to the Hilton."

But he returned to the hotel Monday, one year less one day after he was struck by a .22-caliber bullet that ricocheted off a limousine and lodged in his lung. His press secretary, James S. Brady, was seriously wounded by another bullet. Secret Service agent Timothy J. McCarthy and District of Columbia policeman Thomas K. Delahanty also were wounded.

John W. Hinckley Jr., a 26-year-old drifter who was arrested within moments of the shooting, is in a military stockade awaiting trial.

On that gray, drizzly Monday a year ago, Mr. Reagan went to the Hilton to make a speech. Leaving through a side door, he paused in response to the shout of a wire service reporter.

In that moment the gunman fired from among a crowd of spectators and cameramen who had gathered for a glimpse of the president.

This Monday was bright and

Return to Tehran: Desolate U.S. Embassy, Lines for Food

By J. Michael Kennedy
Los Angeles Times Service

TEHRAN — Only a single sentry, wearing rumpled olive-drab fatigues, stood guard inside the black steel gate of the U.S. Embassy.

Behind him loomed the embassy and its compound, deserted except for a few parked cars and two young men practicing their soccer footwork.

Fourteen months after the release of the American hostages, the screaming, chanting crowds of militants outside the embassy are only a memory. The embassy, a focus of world attention for 444 days, is now desolate.

Once, demonstrators placed hundreds of banners in the trees in front of the embassy. On Monday, one flag flew from the leafless branches.

Once, the slogans painted on the walls of the compound taunted President Jimmy Carter. On Monday, there was a different target. "Reagan is an American capitalist puppet," said a sign painted in day-glow blue on a place where the wall has been freshly whitewashed.

Journalists Arrive

Iran, closed for months to all but a few Western journalists, allowed the entry of some others over the weekend. About 15 arrived late Sunday from Beirut and more were expected.

The purpose of the invitations, according to the Ministry of Guidance, is to allow Western reporters to approach the battlefields of the Iran-Iraq war and to report on what Iran says have been its recent successes in the fighting.

At the U.S. Embassy on Monday, an official ran from one of the embassy buildings and hurried to the gate. Like the sentry, he wore olive-drab fatigues.

'But It Doesn't Seem to Be Going Under' After 3 Years

"No, you can't go inside," he said. "No one's allowed to go inside. We don't do anything with it. We just guard it." He turned and went back inside.

Three years after the fall of the shah, Iran is still struggling with its revolution.

The government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has refused to make any concessions in the 18-month-old war with Iraq, seeing it as a holy cause. Posters of Ayatollah Khomeini and other Islamic

leaders are plastered to the walls of Tehran's buildings, but many of the men shown are dead, assassinated by the underground opposing Khomeini's religious fundamentalists.

In the early mornings, lines begin to form at the doors of stores that sell such staples as meat, chicken and eggs, which the people of Tehran purchase with ration cards. Those foods and others are in limited supply. Everyone from taxi drivers to government officials

admits there is a flourishing black market in food and gasoline.

Nevertheless, life seems to move along in Tehran.

"We've been predicting since the first month of the revolution that the mullahs wouldn't be able to manage the economy, but it doesn't seem to be going under," a diplomat said. "They have always tightened their belt and they can probably tighten it a lot further."

There are other changes since the heyday of U.S. influence be-



The entrance to the U.S. Embassy in Tehran during its occupation by Moslem militants.

fore the Islamic revolution threw out Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in February, 1979.

Women must wear head coverings in all public places. The Continental Hotel, where most Western journalists stayed while the hostages were held, has a sign saying women must wear Islamic dress. The lobby walls are covered with pictures of religious leaders and there is a huge permanent sign in mosaic tile that reads "Down With U.S.A."

Despite the changes, and the expressed hatred of the West, Tehran is not a frightening place. The streets are jammed with shoppers during the day and crowded with cars and trucks by night.

The fervor that caused the Iranian revolution is still to be found, however.

"Go back and tell the people that we are winning the revolution," a government employee said. "Tell them we cannot be defeated."

Iran Freed 6,800 Last Month

LONDON (Reuters) — More than 6,800 people have been released from Iranian prisons, Iran's prosecutor-general said in an interview published Tuesday in the newspaper Islamic Republic and reported on Tehran Radio, monitored here. The prosecutor, Said Hussein Musavi-Tabrizi, said those released included at least 1,000 political prisoners.

The pardons were ordered by Ayatollah Khomeini to mark the third anniversary of the revolution. "The files of many others are being investigated as fast as possible and those eligible will be freed before the twelfth day of the Iranian New Year [April 1]," the prosecutor said.

INSIDE

Nuclear Program

President Reagan has approved a seven-year, \$4.2-billion program to relocate up to two-thirds of the U.S. public in case of imminent threat of a nuclear war. Page 3.

Gandhi Furor

In New Delhi, Maneka Gandhi said that she was "thrown out" of the house of her mother-in-law, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, after a political dispute. The 26-year-old widow of Mrs. Gandhi's son, Sanjay, left the residence after Indira Gandhi reportedly sent her a letter accusing her of disloyalty. Page 5.

Carl Orff Dies

Carl Orff, 86, composer of "Carmina Burana" and one of the most popular 20th-century composers of serious music, died in Munich. Page 6.

Oscar Winners

Katharine Hepburn and Henry Fonda won the top acting awards and "Chariots of Fire" was named best film at the 54th Academy Awards presentation. Back Page.

To Our Readers

The International Herald Tribune's 1982 Readership Survey appears today, for the last time, on Page 7. We would appreciate responses from readers who have not already filled out the form.

EEC Leaders Seek Plan With U.S. on Economy

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Leaders of the 10 Common Market nations, ending a two-day summit meeting here Tuesday, urged adoption of a coordinated economic strategy to combat recession when heads of seven industrialized nations, including the United States, meet in France during early June.

Renewing appeals for a change in policy by the Reagan administration, leaders of the European Economic Community stated in their joint communiqué that they looked to the Versailles summit "to institute increased cooperation between the major industrial partners aimed particularly at encouraging a reduction in interest rates, making exchange rates less volatile and strengthening North-South relations."

Besides the United States, the participants in the June talks will be France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Japan and Canada.

French Objections

But the EEC summit meeting also was marked by wide divergences regarding economic strategy and by failure to resolve the question of Britain's contribution to the community budget. That issue appeared deadlocked Tuesday evening, primarily because France rejected a compromise proposal drafted by EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn and Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans.

French President François Mitterrand, meeting with newsmen after the summit ended, stated that it had made progress in "promoting greater cohesion" in EEC economic policy. But he rejected the

Thorn-Tindemans plan, aimed at reducing Britain's budgetary payments for up to five years. The French leader said he objected primarily to what he termed "the system of thinking" behind the proposal, its high costs and duration, which he described as "unacceptable."

It was not immediately clear what progress, if any, could be made when EEC foreign ministers take up the issue in Luxembourg Saturday. Both Mr. Thorn and Mr. Tindemans said that they would continue pressing for a settlement.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told newsmen that responsibility for the problem was Mr. Mitterrand's and that Britain remained ready to negotiate a settlement. EEC sources said that Britain might block a farm price-fixing round scheduled to get under way when community agriculture ministers meet in Brussels for several days starting Wednesday.

Mr. Mitterrand, responding to a question regarding preparations for the Versailles summit, which he will be hosting, said that he was hopeful of developing further bases of agreement with its participants in coming weeks, noting that he recently has met with leaders of the United States and West Germany and that in the next few weeks he planned talks with officials of Canada and Japan.

But he did not specify what measures the EEC nations would propose for discussion at the summit. Sources emphasized that the Europeans will adopt a tough and coordinated line with regard to their warning to President Reagan about high U.S. interest rates and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Calls Heavy Election Turnout In El Salvador a Defeat for Rebels

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has hailed the high voter turnout in El Salvador's election as a defeat for the guerrillas and hinted at new moves to entice the insurgents "to take part peacefully in the democratic process."

There was no immediate comment Tuesday, however, on the bid by rightist parties to form a coalition government. The State Department was expected to have further comment on the Salvadoran developments later.

The election results were emerging Tuesday but were still unclear.

Monday when Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig took the unusual step of appearing at the State Department's midday press briefing to read a statement calling the turnout "an unmistakable repudiation of the advocates of force and violence."

Mr. Haig said that for the guerrillas, who sought to disrupt the elections, the results were "a military defeat quite as much as a political repudiation. Despite their clear intention to disrupt the elections, the guerrillas were unable to shake either the people or the security forces at their moment of greatest vulnerability."

While other U.S. officials said it

was too early to predict what kind of interim government is likely to emerge, Mr. Haig hinted that the Reagan administration believes U.S. persuasion and pressure will lead to formation of a coalition government of internal reform and resistance to leftist attempts to win power by force.

He said, "We are confident that the constituent assembly, given the extraordinary mandate it has received from the Salvadoran people, will find ways to hold out a hand of reconciliation to those adversaries who are prepared to take part peacefully in the democratic process."

The administration, which gambled heavily on the belief that the elections would demonstrate a lack of popular backing for the guerrillas, now hopes that a new effort can be made to convince the insurgents that their only hope for a share of power lies in winning support through the ballot box rather than on the battlefield.

Although the details are secret, the administration has been preparing "suggestions" involving guarantees of protection and other enticements, that it believes might provide the basis for negotiations between the Salvadoran government and the left.

'Campaign of Terror'

In addition, the administration is expected to put increased pressure on the guerrillas to negotiate by starting a new effort to cut them off from the support that Washington says they receive from Cuba and Nicaragua. "The guerrillas still have the external support to continue their campaign of terror at levels that would be impossible if they depended on their own people," Mr. Haig said.

Last Friday the State Department denied a Mexican announcement that plans have been made for U.S. and Nicaraguan officials to meet in Mexico City in early April.

In private, U.S. officials said the administration is unwilling to commit itself publicly to discussions with Nicaragua before the new Salvadoran government is in place and Washington has a clearer picture of how serious the Nicaraguans are about negotiations. But, the officials said, while the administration remains doubtful about the chances for successful talks, it is committed to giving them a try soon because of the need to show critics that President Reagan is willing to explore any avenues that might lead to peace.

In Congress, the first reactions to the voter turnout were positive. House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, an Illinois Republican, said, "No one can say what will happen next, but history will record that for one brief, shining moment, amidst the darkness of war, the people at least voted in large numbers."



Deane R. Hinton, left, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, talking with Roberto D'Aubuisson, a rightist political leader, after the two were interviewed for U.S. television news shows.

Salvadoran Rightist Parties Seek Coalition Government

(Continued from Page 1)

men for two other rightist parties said there was no definite coalition agreement.

Some of the rightists favored allowing Christian Democrats into a coalition government. But Mr. Carrato said a key point of any agreement would be Mr. Duarte's exclusion from power. ARENA's secretary, Mario Redaelli, said the coalition invitation was a move to depose Mr. Duarte, the leader of the U.S.-supported civilian-military junta, and include in the government Christian Democrats who rejected his leadership.

In a manifesto published in local newspapers, the five rightist parties specified that they will maintain their own ideological positions.

'Resounding Rejection'

The manifesto also said the large turnout for Sunday's election demonstrated a rejection of Communism and "Communistism" — a label the right has often placed on the land reforms sponsored by Mr. Duarte's centrist Christian Democrats. The reforms rely on redistributing land to cooperatives, rather than to private citizens.

Julio Adolfo Key Frenandes, former mayor of San Salvador and the No. 2 man to Mr. Duarte in the centrist party, said any coalition government would have to be widely discussed.

Mr. Rey Frenandes said the Christian Democrats do not want to share power with Mr. D'Aubuisson's party. The Christian Democrat added that peasants' unions and other workers' groups were "very worried" about how a right-

ist-led government would treat them.

Mr. Duarte, interviewed Monday night on a U.S. television news show, said a rightist government "could also change certain laws, especially on the reforms we make, they could go back on the reforms.... This is a real threat. This is what I told the people, and this is the reason why the people went out and voted, they wanted to stop that, to stop it by voting."

The voting was for 60 members of a constituent assembly, which is to name an interim government, write a new constitution and prepare for presidential and congressional elections.

The leftists, who boycotted the election and tried to disrupt it with widespread attacks, succeeded in preventing voting only in Usulután, a city of 60,000 people, and five other towns in eastern El Salvador.

On Tuesday, the army for the second day in a row battled guerrillas for control of Usulután, the country's fourth largest city.

EEC Leaders Call for Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

the continued unwillingness by Washington to intervene in world currency markets.

The EEC leaders moved closer together in their approach to economic policy, although they failed to recommend specific steps. Conference sources said this new, less represented progress when compared with the problems that marked the November summit in London.

In particular, the joint communiqué stressed the need to expand and promote investments to combat worsening unemployment, while compromising differences between nations that favor government intervention, such as France, and those, like West Germany, that are more oriented toward the private sector.

"Stress should be laid more on private and public productive investment. It is essential in this connection that both sides of industry contribute to the achievement of those objectives," it stated.

Fresh Momentum

In a related step, the EEC leaders urged action by their finance ministers to give the European Monetary System "fresh momentum ... by strengthening economic convergence, the EMS mechanism, the role of the ECU [European Currency Unit] and monetary cooperation between the community and third countries."

In the field of foreign relations, the summit leaders avoided any endorsement of Mr. Tindemans' proposal for establishing EEC institutions or committees for discussing economic and security issues with the United States. But, as the communiqué stated, they "emphasized the importance attached to the links of the [EEC] with the United States and its willingness to develop further consultations between Europeans and Americans."

They expressed "serious concern" over growing tensions and conflicts in Central America, but did not support any increased aid or a new European role.

"The European Council agreed that the aid given by the member states of the community and by the community itself for development in Central America and the Caribbean should be coordinated and increased within the limits of their possibilities," the communiqué said.

E. Germany, Poland Stress Industry Ties

2 Leaders Condemn Economic Sanctions

Reuters

BERLIN — Poland and East Germany have agreed to build up industrial cooperation to fight Western sanctions against the Warsaw military regime and to overcome the mutual difficulties caused by Poland's economic troubles.

A communiqué issued simultaneously Tuesday in Warsaw and East Berlin after Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit here Monday for talks with East German leader Erich Honecker said that long-term needs of the two countries had to be assured.

That was a reference particularly to fuel, raw materials, chemical products, machinery, electrical and electronic equipment and consumer goods, the communiqué said.

"The solution of the most urgent economic problems in both countries and the political sanctions applied by capitalist states require more efficient and planned use of the two states' industrial capabilities to mutual advantage," the communiqué said.

Since the imposition of martial law in Poland, several Western countries, led by the United States, have imposed economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union.

East German industry suffered greatly by being cut off from traditional local supplies from Polish Lower Silesia when strikes there organized by the now-suspended trade union Solidarity halted production.

Both countries condemned in the communiqué what they termed the interventionist policies of the United States and the Western alliance in Poland's internal affairs.

The communiqué called on the Polish people to forget the mistakes of the past and fight against "destructive, anti-Socialist activities" to build a secure future and a strong state.

East Germany and Poland together called for support for Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's proposal for a moratorium on the introduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Labor Action Urged

WARSAW (AP) — The leader of the Warsaw chapter of Solidarity, Zbigniew Bujak, who has been in hiding since martial law was imposed in December, has called for passive shows of "our strength, our presence and our unity" to keep the independent labor movement alive.

"Solidarity must demonstrate its presence today by actions of all its members," he said in an underground edition of the suspended labor federation's weekly newspaper.

Mr. Bujak, who was head of the union's Warsaw branch, one of Solidarity's most radical, called for renewed passive protests to demonstrate that the spirit of the independent labor organization was still alive. "The government's attempt to confine freedom of the trade unions must be answered clearly and vocally," he said.

He urged unionists to begin a letter-writing campaign to officials, to wear union badges, to boycott government newspapers every Wednesday, to turn off their lights for 30 minutes on every 13th of the month and to stop work for one minute at noon on those days.

Meanwhile, the head of the new pro-government Association of Journalists of People's Poland, Klemens Krzyzozorak, reported that the martial-law authorities had dismissed 705 journalists, shut down 21 newspapers and may close more publications for "economic reasons."

Space Shuttle Lands in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

ing on a concrete runway at the Kennedy Space Center. The astronauts did not know until 95 minutes before touchdown where and when they would land.

At decision time, NASA officials determined that New Mexico landing conditions were acceptable.

"A nice solid burn," Col. Lousma said after firing the shuttle engines.

"Columbia now committed to deorbit," confirmed Mission Control. "Have a good one."

The Columbia, on its next-to-last test flight, had more than doubled its combined flight time on the first two missions.

A crowd of around 10,000 people, closely watched by Army troops, gathered in the desert to watch the ship come in.

Leading Afghan Envoy Is in Exile, Declares Resistance to Karmal

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — One of Afghanistan's most experienced diplomats, a man who was ambassador to Britain, India and the United Nations, openly declared himself in resistance Tuesday to the Soviet-backed government of the country he fled a week ago.

Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, who was president of the UN General Assembly during the emergency session on the Israeli crisis of 1967, said that, though he was 63 and had a stomach ulcer, he was eager to travel anywhere to foster unity among the guerrilla forces of Afghanistan and to solicit foreign assistance to pressure the Soviet Union to withdraw its occupying forces.

Mr. Pazhwak had been recalled from his last post, as ambassador to Britain, at the time of the 1978 coup that brought the first of three Marxist governments to power in Afghanistan. He said he was kept under house arrest until Babrak Karmal took over the presidency in the wake of the Soviet military intervention of December, 1979.

"Since then I have been in retirement in Kabul," said the diplomat, who was once president of the UN Commission on Human Rights.

Mr. Pazhwak said he had been invited several times by Mr. Karmal to participate in the government, but refused.

"When the Russians occupied my country, I thought it was my duty to join my people in their struggle in any way that I possibly could. As soon as I was able to leave my sickbed I decided to find ways to join the freedom fighters," he said.

He said he obtained a visa to go to India for medical treatment but has no intention of returning to Afghanistan, where his wife and three brothers remain.

'81 Shooting Left Its Mark

(Continued from Page 1)

sunny, and there were few spectators as the president arrived to address the National Association of Realtors. Mr. Reagan, who has visited the hotel several times since the assassination attempt, made no reference to the shooting in his speech.

Some close to Mr. Reagan believe the shooting caused him to focus exclusively on his economic agenda during his long recovery and delayed the development of foreign policy initiatives. It did incontestably give more authority for a long period to White House chief of staff James A. Baker 3d, deputy chief of staff Michael K. Deaver and counselor Edwin Meese.

The personal effect of the shooting on Mr. Reagan is more difficult to define.

The president usually keeps his feelings to himself and has rarely discussed the shooting with outsiders, but on Good Friday last year he talked about it with Cardinal Terence Cooke, the Roman Catholic archbishop of New York, who visited the White House.

"The hand of God was upon you," Cardinal Cooke said.

"I know," Mr. Reagan replied.

"And whatever time he's left for me is his."

Mr. Pazhwak, the most prominent Afghan official to have made his exile public, said that, while belonging to no particular resistance group, he was in constant contact with Islamic rebels while he was in Kabul.

He said he believed that the strength of the ruling party had decreased from 60,000 to less than 30,000 after the Soviet intervention, and he estimated that close to 40 percent of the governing leadership, "including many with good positions," maintain links with the resistance.

Mr. Pazhwak said it is now clear to everyone in Afghanistan that real sovereign power resides with Moscow and not with Mr. Karmal. "In the beginning Karmal was told by the Soviets that he was a hero, bringing revolution, but now I am sure that in their hearts these so-called leaders see themselves as victims," he said.

Soviet troops actually maintain control of the country only during the daytime, he said. He also said Afghanistan's party conference two weeks ago was derailed by resistance activities and by deep splits within the ruling party.

Mr. Pazhwak said 18 delegates to the conference were killed in attacks by Islamic guerrillas.

Building of Bases

He said there was no indication that the Russians were considering a withdrawal. In fact, he said, their building of bases and takeover of education and the legal system showed that they regarded the occupation as permanent.

The diplomat said he would try to convince the major powers that, with Soviet troops perched on the borders of Pakistan and Iran, it was in other countries' interest to aid Afghanistan in expelling the Russians or to pressure them to withdraw. "But if we can't convince these powers, we will have to resort to ourselves," he said.

He said he has devised a plan calling for the convening of an international conference on Afghanistan that would include the permanent members of the UN Security Council — the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain — as well as Afghanistan's neighbor states and perhaps other interested countries, such as India.

"The conference would declare and warrant the independence of Afghanistan and would advance the formation of an Afghan government in independent Afghanistan based on the will and determination of the people as expressed through democratic elections supervised by the United Nations," he said.

He conceded that there was no sign that the Soviet Union would accept such a conference, but said he hoped that, if greater diplomatic pressures could be brought to bear on Moscow, the approach might gain acceptability.

In order to encourage such pressure, Mr. Pazhwak said he plans to visit the resistance leaders and urge them to form a provisional coalition government, then appeal to "the free world to recognize this government, to establish our independence and at the last offer us moral support."

Berlinguer, Jospin Meet

PARIS — The Italian Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, conferred with Lionel Jospin, secretary of the French Socialist Party, here Tuesday.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Argentine-U.K. Conflict on Falklands

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's only aircraft carrier has left port in the latest development of the confrontation with Britain over the disputed South Atlantic island of South Georgia, the Buenos Aires press reported Tuesday.

The carrier sailed from Puerto Belgrano, 375 miles (600 kilometers) south of Buenos Aires on Monday, several newspapers said. Three Argentine warships are already confronting the British ice patrol vessel Endurance off South Georgia, an island administered as a dependency of the Falklands over which both countries claim sovereignty. Other Argentine Navy vessels are reported to be in the area.

In London, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington warned that the dispute is "potentially dangerous."

Mexican Volcano Eruption Kills 10

United Press International

TUXTLA GUTIERREZ, Mexico — A volcano dormant for centuries erupted without warning Monday, killing at least 10 persons, injuring 200 and forcing 20,000 to flee their homes under a rain of ash and cinder.

Authorities in Chiapas state, in southern Mexico, said that the eruption shortly after midnight sent residents fleeing into a church in the town of Mixapa on the slopes of El Chichon volcano. At least 10 were killed when the church was destroyed in a series of earthquakes that followed the volcano's eruption. The government news service, Notimex, quoting officials, estimated 200 others were injured.

Television reports said that an undetermined number of people were killed by falling debris and molten rock. Communications with the isolated region were knocked out.

U.K. Panel Calls for New Riot Law

The Associated Press

LONDON — Following last year's rioting in Britain's inner cities, a legal commission set up by Parliament called Tuesday for new laws on rioting, unlawful assembly and affray.

The Law Commission, a watchdog body headed by High Court Judge Sir Ralph Gibson, recommended that Britain's centuries-old common law should be updated with riot legislation creating statutory crimes with set penalties.

Under common law, there is no maximum sentence and a rioter could be sent to jail for life if a judge so decided. The proposals will be debated in public before legislation is submitted to Parliament later this year.

Jenkins Takes Seat in Parliament

Reuters

LONDON — Social Democrat Roy Jenkins returned triumphantly Tuesday to the House of Commons to resume a parliamentary career he had interrupted to become president of the European Commission.

Social Democrats and their Liberal allies cheered as Mr. Jenkins — who has been touted to become leader of the alliance and possibly Britain's next prime minister — was sworn in as a member of Parliament for Glasgow's Hillhead constituency.

But the opposition Labor benches struck a discordant note with a taunt of "Common Market reared." Mr. Jenkins was a Cabinet minister in past Labor governments before turning to Europe in 1976 after losing a bid for the party leadership.

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Reagan Approves Plan To Spend \$4.2 Billion On Nuclear Survival

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has approved a seven-year, \$4.2-billion program to relocate up to two-thirds of the American population in case of an imminent threat of nuclear war, a U.S. agency has announced.

The program, made public Monday by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which would be responsible for carrying it out, represents a large-scale increase in government activity to prepare U.S. civilians to survive an atomic holocaust. Only \$133 million annually is being spent for this purpose under existing plans.

James Holton, a spokesman for the agency, said the new plans are based on a government assessment that a surprise nuclear attack on the United States is less likely than "a general exchange of fire" that would come out of a period of heightened international tension with the Soviet Union.

The assumption is that the president would have at least a week's advance notice to move Americans from 380 high-risk areas to an unspecified number of "host areas" throughout the country.

States to Decide

The high-risk areas, according to Mr. Holton, include 61 "counter-force targets" such as missile fields, strategic bomber bases and ports for nuclear submarines, and 319 cities — essentially all U.S. cities with a population over 50,000.

Designation of the host areas where Americans could find shelter from radioactive nuclear fallout under the plan is being left to the states, Mr. Holton said.

It is not anticipated at this point that the fallout shelter areas would be stocked with food, as in the abortive Kennedy administration

program of the early 1960s, the last time that the U.S. government contemplated large-scale civil defense operations and expenditures. Some of the host areas probably would have readily available food supplies, and "we might ask people to take food with them," Mr. Holton said.

There was no explanation from the White House about why Mr. Reagan had decided on a large-scale upgrading of emergency preparations at this time. However, Mr. Reagan and other administration figures have expressed the view that the Soviet Union is better prepared for a nuclear war than the United States. Some have stated that even an all-out nuclear exchange could be "survivable" with advance preparations.

Mr. Holton said the plan's objective is to double the number of Americans who would survive a full-scale nuclear attack. Since present calculations are that about 40 percent would survive, he said, the objective is an 80-percent rate.

The other three objectives in Mr. Reagan's order are enhancement of strategic "deterrence and stability," including maintenance of "perceptions" that the international strategic balance is favorable to the United States; reduction of the possibility that the United States could be coerced in a crisis; and improvement of the government's ability to deal with natural disasters and other unspecified "large-scale domestic emergencies."

The program also envisions construction of blast shelters for key industrial workers who would remain in high-risk areas during a nuclear crisis and unspecified protection of "key defense and population relocation support industries." As now approved by Mr. Reagan, the plan does not include major funding for these purposes.

Boeing Makes Late Bid For Military Contract

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON — Boeing has proposed to the Defense Department that it scrap a plan to buy 50 giant C-5 transport aircraft and, instead, purchase a fleet of 747 jet freighters to attain the capability to move 86,000 troops, and their equipment, to the Middle East in a crisis.

The Boeing proposal, which consists of several alternative plans, asserts that the use of 747s would save more than \$6 billion and, if desired, could deliver the airlift fleet by 1986, three years earlier than the present Air Force plan to buy Lockheed C-5s.

In a March 1 letter to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said the 747 wide-bodied jet made by Seattle-based Boeing firm just does not have the military utility of the C-5 and that the cost savings of the Boeing proposal do not offset "formidable advantages" of the C-5.

However, Mr. Weinberger's letter was written 17 days before T.A. Wilson, the Boeing chairman, submitted in a letter to Mr. Weinberger a "firm, formal proposal" to deliver a fleet of 747 airlift planes at a guaranteed, fixed price of \$58 million per plane, in contrast to the \$98 million per plane offered by Lockheed for 50 redesigned C-5N aircraft.

The Senate Armed Services Committee meets this week to vote on the Defense Department budget authorization bill. However, a staff assistant to Sen. Jackson said it was possible that Sen. Jackson would offer an amendment to the authorization which would leave Congress uncommitted to a specific model of aircraft until there had been time for more detailed consideration of the competing proposals.

Boeing executives said they were placing some of their hopes on another feature of their proposal, which is that much of the claimed budget savings would come in the three fiscal years beginning next October and ending Sept. 30, 1985.

One of their alternative plans claims a saving of \$52 billion in those fiscal years alone if the 747 aircraft were delivered on the same schedule as the proposed fleet of C-5 and KC-10 planes now in the Defense budget. If the accelerated delivery schedule were selected, Boeing asserts, more than \$2 billion of a total \$6.3-billion savings would occur in the fiscal years 1983-85.

The Boeing proposal tends to compound an already exceedingly complex problem caused by efforts to solve a lack of military airlift capacity needed to make an embryonic Rapid Deployment Force deployable, even if not very rapidly.

The Boeing proposal, now being presented to members of Congress and others in Washington, is based on an argument that the existing 77 Lockheed C-5As are sufficient to carry what the Pentagon calls "outsized" equipment such as tanks, self-propelled artillery, large cargo helicopters, and large trucks.

Boeing contends that such equipment, which can now be carried by the existing fleet, can be

Fire at N.Y. Radiation Lab
NEW YORK — Specially trained firemen wearing radiation-proof clothing Tuesday put out a fire in a radiation laboratory at Rockefeller University, officials said. No injuries were reported and there was no known leak of radiation.

Scandal Stirs Over Captive Of Brigades

Politician in Naples Resigns His Positions

United Press International

NAPLES — A Naples politician who survived 88 days captivity in the hands of the Red Brigades, resigned from the regional council Tuesday in the middle of a mushrooming scandal over the circumstances of his release.

In his letter to the president of the council of Campania, the province comprising Naples and its surrounding region, Mr. Cirillo, 60, referred to "the unjust and scandalous campaign that was launched toward the Christian Democratic Party and myself in relation to the dramatic and painful affair of my kidnapping."

The letter said he was resigning "to free the Christian Democratic Party from unjust imputations and to put myself in a better position to defend myself against the iniquitous attacks against me."

In a separate letter to the secretary of the party, Flaminio Piccoli, Mr. Cirillo announced that he planned to resign from all other party posts he holds as "an act of service" to avoid involving the party in "an affair that exclusively concerns my family."

Ransom Paid

"In order to save my life, my wife and children felt they could not avoid getting involved in an extortion," Mr. Cirillo said.

Mr. Cirillo was kidnapped by the Red Brigades on April 27 of last year and freed unharmed on July 24. His family admitted they had paid a ransom of 1.45 billion lire (then about \$1.2 million).

In the past two weeks the Communist Party organ, L'Unità, has been leading a press campaign that has attempted to link the Christian Democratic Party directly to the ransom payment.

On March 18, L'Unità published a document purporting to be from the Interior Ministry which implied that a Christian Democratic minister and an undersecretary visited the ministerial office of the Naples Mafia Raffaele Cutolo, at Ascoli Piceno in an attempt to enlist his help in freeing Mr. Cirillo.

All sides later conceded that the document was a forgery, but the press remained convinced that somebody contacted Mr. Cutolo in prison.

Strong evidence, not confirmed officially, indicated the contact was made by Giuliano Gramana, 42, the Christian Democratic mayor of Giuliano, a small town near Naples, who is a close friend of the Cirillo family.

Press reports said there was also evidence that officials of state intelligence organizations also met Mr. Cutolo in the prison in east-central Italy and that the meetings took place with the agreement of the Justice Ministry.

New York Daily News Draws Purchase Bids

By John F. Berry

NEW YORK — When Tribune Co. of Chicago said Dec. 18 that its New York Daily News was up for sale, it sounded like the death knell for another newspaper.

But more than three months have passed and the Daily News is far from dead. In recent days, Donald Trump, a 35-year-old Manhattan real estate magnate, has emerged as the leading candidate to buy the newspaper.

White knights spring up almost daily with the professed goal of saving the tabloid. Also aligned against Tribune Co.'s implied threat to close the paper are the leadership of the paper's unions, some state and city officials and some Tribune Co. stockholders.

Three Parties Interested

Management sources at the Daily News say that at least three parties have presented proposals to take over and operate the paper: Mr. Trump, Joe L. Albritton, the former owner of The Washington Star, and John S. Dyson, chairman of the Power Authority of New York State. None of the principals would comment on the negotiations.

When Mr. Trump's name first surfaced, it was assumed that he simply wanted the Daily News building on East 42nd Street, a property valued at \$100 million to \$135 million.

But sources say Mr. Trump told Tribune Co. that he would not seek to buy the building. Instead, he reportedly wants a long-term lease on the part of the building used by the newspaper.

But what would a buyer get for his money? Aside from the 42nd Street building, the answer appears to be a lot of headaches.

For one thing, estimates of the

severance pay that would be owed employees if the paper closes range from \$40 million to \$60 million. Another elusive figure, which is called frightening in its potential magnitude by one source familiar with the Daily News books, is the shortage in pension fund assets. Under federal law, a company must pay part of its pension obligations even if it closes down.

But the unions remain the biggest unknown to any would-be buyer. The coalition of unions representing 3,800 full-time employees is also playing the white knight role.

Last Thursday, Tribune Co. executives met with union officials for the first time since the offer to sell the paper was announced. After the three-hour session, a union official said that executives "made it clear that the unions would have a full opportunity to explore all alternatives for the survival of the Daily News."

The coalition of unions, which is trying to get its diverse member unions to agree on a plan to put current rates in an escrow account that could be used to acquire Daily News stock, viewed this management attitude as tantamount to a promise that the paper will not be closed precipitously.

Tribune Co. got bad publicity last week when a New York state Senate committee held three days of hearings on the future of the newspaper. Among those who testified was James J. Patterson, whose father was one of the founders of the Daily News and who is a stockholder of Tribune Co.

Mr. Patterson called it a "tragic error in judgment" for Tribune Co. to put the Daily News up for sale, saying the paper had never had an annual loss before last year's \$11-million deficit.

U.S. Scientists Urged To Guard Military Data

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON — Adm. Bobby R. Inman, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, has urged scientists to propose ways to reduce the flow of technical information with military and industrial uses to the Soviet Union or face the prospect of government-imposed controls.

"It is time for the scientific community to accept that there is an outflow, and that outflow is potentially damaging," Adm. Inman said Monday at a congressional hearing. Academic scientists, he said, should not wait for government regulation but should "set up their own mechanisms now to determine ideas to limit the outflow."

He spoke at a hearing of two subcommittees of the House Science and Technology Committee looking into government proposals

to restrict access to certain scientific information that is sensitive, though not secret. These efforts have created worry among academic scientists, many of whom fear bureaucratic intrusion that might undermine American science.

The fears were deepened in January when Adm. Inman raised the possibility of government intervention to stem the disclosing of ideas. At the time he was speaking before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Monday he complained bitterly that new accounts had exaggerated his remarks. He professed surprise that his comments had been taken as a threat by his agency rather than as the private views of a "knowledgeable citizen."

Rep. Albert Gore Jr., the Tennessee Democrat who heads the Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee, suggested that Adm. Inman was taking the "first step" along the road that has made Soviet science so pitiful. Adm. Inman heatedly retorted that he was not proposing censorship.

Lawrence J. Brady, assistant secretary of commerce for trade administration, said the Commerce Department, which enforces export controls, is concerned about academic research because colleges have become more involved in work with industrial applications. He called it a "sensitive and complex problem" to restrict sensitive technology without "unduly burdening scientific research."

Later Monday, in an address to a group of former intelligence officers, he complained that the administration confronted "a strong belief in the academic community that they have an inherent right to teach, conduct research and develop exchange programs free of government review or oversight."

"Clearly we cannot allow our vital technological lead to be whittled away," he said, "simply because we refuse to take the time and trouble to try and strike a balance between the demands of academic freedom and the needs of national security."

At the hearing, Dr. Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences, said he feared that government efforts might force some basic research with indirect military applications out of universities, "thus denying this important resource to the Defense Department."



The car of the Paris-Toulouse express train in which an explosion killed five persons.

Expert Says French Train Blast Was Caused by Bomb

United Press International

AMBAZAC, France — The explosion aboard the Paris-Toulouse Capote express train that killed five passengers and injured 27 was caused by a powerful bomb, "intentionally planted," an expert said Tuesday.

In Paris, Interior Minister Gaston Defferre immediately ordered tightened security on trains and in railroad stations, and the same sort of checks for rail passengers that air travelers must undergo.

Mr. Defferre said that the number of policemen in major stations will be increased, passenger luggage will be searched and passengers will be asked to

go through a metal detector gate. Police bomb expert Claude Calisti said that the explosion in the baggage compartment of Monday evening's Capote was caused by "several pounds of extremely powerful explosives, intentionally planted."

He discounted an accident, saying that a "dry" type of plastic explosive with an electric detonator had been used. "Terrorists clandestinely transporting explosives are usually sufficiently knowledgeable that they take the necessary precautions to avoid an explosion — they keep the explosive and its detonator in separate packets," he said.

Investigators refused to speculate whether the international terrorist Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, known as Carlos, could have been responsible for the attack. Carlos had threatened attacks against France if two suspected terrorists were not released by France.

The blast was still unclaimed 24 hours after it took place.

[The newspaper Le Monde, quoting local railroad workers, said that the train was running seven minutes late and that if it had been on time the blast would have taken place while it was in the Limoges railroad station.]

Minister Says U.K. May Have to Fight Russia on Its Own

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain needs nuclear missiles because it must be ready to fight the Soviet Union on its own, without involving U.S. nuclear forces, Defense Minister John Nott has said.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government easily defeated Monday, by 301 votes to 215, a Labor Party motion to replace Britain's aging Polaris missiles with a £7.5-billion

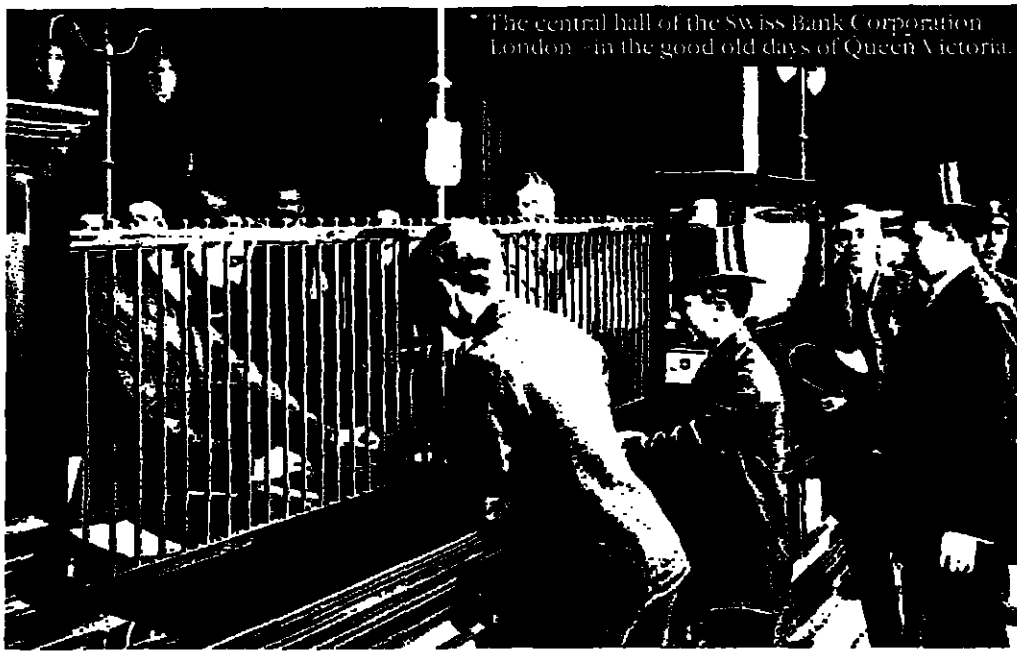
(\$13.36-billion) U.S. Trident-2 system.

Mr. Nott told Parliament, "It is possible that at some time in the future, in circumstances very dif-

ferent from now, the Soviet leadership might calculate, however mistakenly, that it could risk or threaten a massive nuclear attack on Europe without involving the strategic forces of the United States ... we have every confidence in the American strategic guarantee, but we have to look at Soviet perceptions."

Labor's defense spokesman, John Silkin, said that buying Trident would "multiply the prospects of war."

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On Increasing Taxes

A federal tax increase is now clearly necessary. But the Reagan administration has been arguing that taxes are already too high and that any further increase will damage the operation of the economy.

There's certainly a traditional level of federal taxation to which Congress has held over the years with remarkable precision. For most of the time since the Korean War, Congress has kept total federal revenues at just about 18 or 19 percent of the gross national product. They went higher with the Vietnam surtax in 1968, but that tax was hastily repealed only 18 months after it was imposed. Despite all that you have repeatedly heard about decades of steadily rising taxation, the ratio of revenues to GNP didn't move out of that traditional range until 1979. Last year it was 21 percent of GNP, and this year, even after the big tax cut last summer, it will still be over 20 percent. Is it wise to impose an increase to push it even higher? Can people adjust?

What's happened over the past 20 years is that the federal government has gradually taken over a wide range of responsibilities

that used to be private and personal. But revenues have not been raised to match. That is the reason big deficits have become chronic.

Twenty years ago, federal revenues were 18.4 percent of GNP. But if grandfather got sick, the family was expected to pay the hospital bills out of its pocket. Unemployment compensation was very thin soup, and Social Security was not a great deal better. Working people had to set aside much larger amounts of their personal funds against all those prospects and risks. These days, their taxes are higher, but some important claims on their after-tax income have been taken over by the government — in its legitimate role as the ultimate insurer.

Over the past 20 years it is not defense spending but the many kinds of social insurance that have made the budget grow faster than the economy. If Americans do not want to cut back on their social insurance — as they should not — then they are going to have to pay the premiums for it. That is not only necessary but tolerable. It is not only tolerable, but fair.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. Bats and Bombers

A tale of bats in World War II keeps reverberating as we hear about modern strategic weapons. According to American Heritage magazine, military researchers once spent \$2 million — a lot of money then — to tie incendiary bombs to bats so that they could set Japan afire. A dentist in Pennsylvania sold President Roosevelt on the idea in 1942. A top defense researcher thought the attack could demoralize the enemy. A Harvard chemist designed a bat-borne celluloid container for carrying napalm gel and a 15-hour timer to set it off.

The bats were to hibernate in cold storage until dropped in boxes that cushioned the fall; they were then to find refuge in assorted buildings, bite through the strings of their cargo, and leave the explosives behind. But bats and boxes did not work as expected; many broke their wings in tests, or never woke up. The project was abandoned in 1944, but not until after the bat bombers had destroyed several buildings at a California airport and a general's car.

Somehow that brings to mind the batty bomber of the present era, also known as B-1. A supersonic version was canceled by President Carter in 1977; at \$100 million each, he judged it too expensive — and unlikely for very long to be able to penetrate Soviet defenses. He decided instead to build the 1,500-mile Cruise missile to be lobbed

from afar by the existing B-52 bombers until a better plane came along.

It later leaked out that the Stealth bomber, almost invisible to radar, was being developed for better penetration. But President Reagan decided last year to go ahead with a modified subsonic B-1 anyway.

By then, the cost was estimated at \$200 million to \$400 million each, and it was not expected to fly until 1986. But last month, the Pentagon's present research chief let the bat out of the bag: the Stealth would be flying by 1991; the B-1 would be filling a "gap" of only five years. Without batting an eye, the Pentagon resolved that embarrassment by declaring the Stealth's estimated time of arrival to be a secret and deleting it from congressional records.

That is not the end of battiness. The administration also wants to produce the big MX missile before anyone has found a safe way to base it. The plan for moving 200 MXs among 4,600 garages, as in a giant shell game, is dead. But the Pentagon still wants to build 40 of them for Minuteman silos — which it has already pronounced vulnerable to attack. At this rate, we expect to learn one day that the MX's are really hibernating in underground bunkers for a most imaginative but secret mission.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Progress on Yellow Rain

The State Department has released a long-promised report summarizing the evidence it believes proves that the Soviet Union is waging chemical war in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. Publication of the report is a welcome step toward a more effective government effort to raise international consciousness on this subject.

There is little new in the document. Most of the information contained in it has been released in different forms and forums over the past few years. But the digestion of voluminous refugee reports and organization of the military, intelligence and scientific data into a single, compact report, shorn of the misstatements that have marred earlier pronouncements, is a definite advance. The sum of the available evidence — though much of it remains flimsy on its own — makes a compelling case that chemical agents are in fact being used, though which agents and by whom remains less clear.

Although much more carefully written than previous statements, this one unwisely ignores the inconsistencies and unanswerable questions raised by the findings. The reader is led to believe that no troubling questions have been raised, that there have been no unexpected findings and that all expected evidence has been found. The report does not address, or even recognize, questions raised

by scientists, refugee workers and others since the findings were first made public.

Among these unresolved puzzles is the question of whether trichothecene toxins do or do not cause massive hemorrhaging. The report itself is inconsistent on this question. Also in need of further explanation is how concentrations of the toxins in the range of what has been found could be lethal to man. They appear to be far too low to cause death.

The report would have been strengthened, not weakened, by a candid discussion of these and other problems. Collecting this sort of information in the field often produces confusing and even misleading data. Working under wartime conditions makes everything correspondingly harder. No one expects the evidence to be watertight. Ignoring the contradictions and gaps only serves to undermine the government's case when others point them out.

This report helps to buttress the government's prior claims. More needs to be done. Conclusive proof of Soviet culpability and clear identification of the chemical agents being used have not yet been produced — at least publicly. When both have been produced, the job of stopping this inexcusable warfare should then be shifted to the top of the international agenda.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Switzerland and the UN

In its White Paper proposing that Switzerland should become a member of the United Nations, the Swiss government states its view that to join would be desirable, opportune and essential. This remains to be demonstrated to the voters who, under the Swiss constitution, must reach the final decision. If the electorate is not convinced that the country's time-tested policy of armed neutrality will remain intact and that the obligations that policy entails are reconcilable with those of UN membership, all the arguments about Swit-

zerland's position in the world and the disadvantages of isolation will cease to carry much weight.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*.

Brezhnev's Ploy

It is hard to decide which aspect of Mr. Brezhnev's propaganda play over nuclear missiles is the worse — the impudence of the Soviet move itself or the wide-eyed innocence with which it was received by the more gullible in the West.

— From the *Sunday Telegraph*, London.

March 31: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Heart Disease Rising

NEW YORK — The Herald comments: "To such a degree has attention to the causes of sudden death become a leading factor. Every little while certain statistics in this city and elsewhere prove the point in a significant and direct way. Medical writers in this country and in Europe draw due attention to the melancholy condition of affairs and virtually agree that our modern methods of strenuous living, overindulgence in rich foods and mental strain are the principal accounting causes. The main trouble is that the extra busy man takes no time to think of himself. It is worry, rush and hurry — and the inevitable verdict of the coroner's jury."

1932: Atlantic Ship Fares Cut

NEW YORK — While the North Atlantic conference of shipping interests met in Brussels to consider sweeping reductions in steamship fares for all classes with a view to facilitating transatlantic passenger traffic this summer, the United States Lines, North German Lloyd and White Star lines moved to put into effect at once the lowest fare since before the war. United States Lines took the lead, slashing rates 20 percent. North German Lloyd fell in line with reductions ranging from 20 to 50 percent. As a result of these cuts giving impetus to tourist travel is expected, an immediate increase in ocean travel is expected. Meanwhile French, British and German shipping interests are considering cuts.

Can Reagan's Tax Cut Be Salvaged?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan's answer to a question from worried Interior Secretary James G. Watt at the March 26 Cabinet meeting proved how different from this capital's bipartisan conventional is the president's view of the economic crisis.

The Cabinet met amid rumors that the White House finally was succumbing to the panic of Republican leaders on Capitol Hill to narrow future budget deficit projections by raising taxes. Watt, the Cabinet's most steadfast supply-sider, asked President Reagan whether all those rumors meant income tax cuts approved by Congress last year were to be trimmed. Reagan responded with some passion that he never — yes, never — would agree to that.

To the president, the third-year tax cut of 10 percent beginning July 1, 1983, is an untouchable, indispensable to his political revolution. But to Republican leaders in Congress and many officials in the administration, the third-year tax cut is the surest path for bipartisan compromise on the budget.

Indeed, Democrats are eager to ravage the third year, for time is running out. Writing in *The New York Times* that the total Reagan tax cut must be sliced from 25 percent to 15 percent, Professor William Nordhaus of Yale said straight out what everybody here knows but does not say: "Once the tax cuts are in place... political forces will make them irreversible."

If the full 25 percent tax cut plus future indexing for inflation are not reversed now, the nature of government in this country could be permanently changed, as Reagan promised in the 1980 campaign. Thus, the pivotal nature of the third-year tax cut is fully understood by Ronald Reagan — and by the Democratic leadership, which does not want that change. But it is not appreciated by consensus-minded Republican leaders in Congress seeking agreement with their Democratic counterparts.

Appalled by the Washington establishment, these Republicans assail Reagan for inflexibility. Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker contends the economy will go over the cliff unless there is bipartisan agreement. Never happy about Reagan's tax policy, Baker sees it as far less important than budgetary agreement.

Those views are shared by House Republican Leader Robert Michel, instigator of current White House conversations with House Democrats. Michel, fearful that hard times will defeat him in his bid to replace Speaker O'Neil, has not disguised his opposition to the president's tax cut. As a consensus-minded Washington politician, he went to Democratic leaders and James Baker, White House chief of staff, to suggest they negotiate.

Jim Baker would have no difficulty paring down that third-year tax cut if necessary for a budget agreement. But colleagues describe him as increasingly despondent and discouraged that the president insists on sticking to principle. Realizing Baker does not have Reagan's power of attorney, the Democratic leaders say they will agree to nothing without Reagan's signature.

But Senate Republican leaders — not all the rank-and-file — are moving ahead, not waiting for the Jim Baker negotiations. Sen. Pete Domenici, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, is viewed by critical Treasury officials as determined to keep control of the budgetary process, whatever happens to the Reagan tax cut.

Accordingly, a "bipartisan" budget could come out of Domenici's committee under a Republican label, approved by all its Democratic members and a minority of Republicans. To achieve the \$120-billion tax increase desired by Domenici (much less the \$190-billion boost pushed by Republican Sen. Slade Gorton of Washington), the third-year tax reduction must be kissed goodbye.



'On your feet, man! I'm trying to set you free! Free!'

Rep. Jack Kemp, chairman of the House Republican Conference, seems nearly alone among Republican leaders in publicly declaring that a bipartisan agreement abiding the tax cut is worse for the economy than no agreement at all. But he has allies among junior Republican members.

Rep. Newt Gingrich of Georgia, a fiery second-term, has sent all Republican colleagues a letter urging support for a program which "does not tamper with the individual income tax rate cuts and indexing." Freshman Sen. Robert Kasten of Wisconsin has been fighting that lone battle within the Senate Budget Committee. Sen. William Roth (R-Kent-Roth fame) has mobilized 18 Republican senators to filibuster any change in the third-year tax cut.

Their answer to legislative stalemate is resurrection of the 1981 conservative coalition of Republicans and bolt-weevil Democrats that, like the president himself, would treat the third-year tax cut as untouchable. While viewed as unattainable by Bob Michel and Howard Baker, that is the only route to a budget agreement that does not roll back the dramatic relief from oppressive taxation and super-government that Reagan has made his historic mission.

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Baldrige and the Bid for Japanese Markets

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Malcolm Baldrige, the chain-smoking secretary of commerce, thinks the time has come to play hardball with Japan on trade issues. Drawing on his experience as a businessman in Japan, Baldrige tells a listener in his office that having "targeted" steel and automobiles to "be their export strengths in the '60s and '70s," the Japanese have now decided to target telecommunications, computers, and other high-technology items in the 1980s and 1990s.

Baldrige has been lecturing Japanese officials on the need to open up their markets further to Western exporters. "Sure," he says he has told them, "you gotta export more, but you can't continually export more without importing more, because you're no longer the small island country coming back from the ravages of World War II."

It's not going down well in Japan, as Baldrige knows. Japanese government and business officials can barely conceal their anger at what they regard as an American effort to shift the blame for poor economic management from Washington to Tokyo.

The most dramatic symbol of what Baldrige sees as a new Japanese assault on the American economy is a tiny silicon "chip" called a 64K RAM — the acronym for a random access memory that can store or change 64,000 bits of digital computer data. It is the main memory bank used in today's computers.

The 64K RAM, capable of holding four times the amount of data that could be squeezed into its predecessor, the 16K RAM, is a hot item. From \$100 million in sales last year, the market has exploded to \$600 million this year — and the potential for next year is still higher.

In bitter competitive battle featured by plunging prices, Japan has grabbed 70 percent

of the 64K RAM market from the Americans — the guys who invented the semiconductors in the first place and who taught the Japanese how to make them.

How did the U.S. industry lose out? Two years ago, on a reporting assignment in Silicon Valley, Calif. (then headquarters for most of the U.S. chip makers), I found the American companies stunned by the Japanese ability to go from zero to 40 percent of the 16K RAM market within a few years, largely because the Japanese were putting out what was without doubt a higher quality product.

So the U.S. companies redoubled their efforts to boost quality, and head the Japanese off from the market. But as Andrew Pollack recently reported in the *New York Times*, the U.S. manufacturers "managed to trip themselves up." The Japanese came to the market with 64K RAMs ready for sale, while many American companies, trying to make their chips smaller and more complex, could not get them off the drawing board.

Baldrige admits the American companies goofed. But he does not think the industry should quit trying — and indeed, Americans are using up chips, are anxious to have American suppliers, provided they match the Japanese product in price and quality.

"We developed that industry, and Japan wouldn't have been anywhere near close enough to take advantage of one slip in judgment in the United States if, for example, they had not had direct government funding for research and development," Baldrige asserts. "They're good. You can't take that away from them. But they wouldn't have been close enough to do that if they hadn't had these other factors going for them."

He argues that the Japanese success comes not from technological breakthroughs, but

from "very good manufacturing techniques." Baldrige has an explanation for Japan's great exporting success that has built up a \$26-billion trade surplus with the United States: The Japanese take technological breakthroughs from the United States and Europe and feed them to their own companies, which are assured no competition in the Japanese market while the process is perfected. Once the bugs are worked out, the Japanese turn private companies loose to "target" export markets.

Baldrige is pressing the case that Japan must open its market not just to agricultural products but to American high-tech equipment. He cites the refusal of a Japanese pharmaceutical company called Green Cross to use any of the sophisticated blood-fractionating techniques developed in the United States, although Japan has unrestricted access to the "raw material" in this case blood plasma imported from the United States.

"They've got this monopoly," Baldrige says, "and with the money they get from the monopoly, they are now buying our genetic engineering companies, a fast-growing high technology business in the United States. They keep using our chips, really, Americans just have to work harder, and learn to speak Japanese (to break into their markets). But I'll tell you, I could go to a Japanese Kraft paperboard buyer, and (without speaking Japanese) hold up a piece of U.S. board, and draw a figure on it — \$390 a ton — and then take his paperboard, and draw the domestic price — \$590 — and complete a sale right there."

"So from the high technology end to the low technology end, we can beat 'em for whatever reason — quality, price, or engineering... But there's no way, if we can't get it, if we don't have access."

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Keeping the UN Spotlight on Human Rights

By Lisa Roland Schlein

GENEVA — When Emilio Mignone, an Argentine lawyer, testified recently before the U.N. Commission on Human Rights in Geneva about persons around the world who are abducted for political reasons and then disappear, he brought to this abstract issue the force of personal tragedy.

After years of trying to focus attention on government-inspired abductions, Mignone was at last able to convey his own experience to the ears of the world. In 1976, he saw his 24-year-old daughter Monica being seized by Argentine military forces. He has neither seen her nor heard from her since. As one observer said, "When Mignone's voice cracked as he spoke about his daughter, you could have heard a pin drop."

Mignone's address was a victory in several ways. The Argentine representative, Ambassador Gabriel O. Martinez, had tried to prevent Mignone from speaking. The ensuing floor fight was bitter and provocative, but Martinez's objections were finally overruled. When Mignone won the right to speak, he paved the way for others to give personal testimony before the commission.

The basic rules of the commission are not designed to encourage such testimony. But after Mignone spoke, several women from Argentina and Uruguay testified about their missing grandchildren. No objections were raised. It is possible that a precedent has been set.

Countless thousands of men, women and children in countries around the world are missing and unaccounted for. A recent report by a special five-member UN human-rights working group on disappearance has documented evidence of 2,100 disappearances in 22 countries. It says this figure represents only a small fraction of the number of persons who have disappeared worldwide. Most cases go unreported, the group says, because friends and family mem-

bers are afraid of government reprisals.

Ten out of the 22 governments cited in the report on disappearances are in Latin America. Countries with the worst records are El Salvador, with 299 disappearances, and Guatemala, with 61.

The UN group is alarmed by what it sees as a sharp rise in disappearances over the years. Similarly, Amnesty International calls these kidnappings the most dangerous, repressive technique used by governments to quell political dissent. Unlike other techniques for stifling political opponents — such as arrest, exile and assassination — disappearances occur in total secrecy. The government never acknowledges that a person has been arrested. Since the whereabouts of the missing person are unknown and there is no record of his arrest, the victim has no legal recourse. He loses all rights, and the government does not have to defend itself before any tribunal. Thus, Amnesty International points out, the victim's fate is completely left to the police. He can be tortured or killed with impunity.

In a campaign to educate the public about this problem, Amnesty International is focusing on the case histories of 67 children who have disappeared in Argentina since 1976.

Four-year-old Tatiana Britos was found wandering the streets of Buenos Aires by police, her 2-month-old sister in her arms, shortly after their parents had been kidnapped in October, 1977. No attempts were made to locate their family. She and her sister were placed in separate orphanages and listed as "identity unknown." After a three-year search, the children's grandmother found them just as they were about to be given up for adoption.

Other stories involving children

do not have such "happy" endings.

Mariana Zaffaroni was 18 months old when she disappeared in 1976 along with her parents. Astrid Patino Caravalle was 3 years old. Jorge Planas was also 3. Clara Anahi Mariani was 3 months old at the time of her disappearance. The list goes on.

Amnesty International says pregnant women are also subject to arrest and disappearance. They are thrown in with the general prison population and tortured despite their condition. A few days before they are due to give birth, the women are transferred to the prison hospital. Returned to their prison cells after the delivery, they never see their newborn babies, who routinely are given up for adoption.

The families and friends of those who have disappeared are also victimized by this inhumane practice. The trauma of living for years with uncertainty about the fate of loved ones exacts an enormous toll.

Amnesty International believes that the only hope of a remedy lies in continuing pressure from the United Nations and an outraged public. Yet, in the two years since

the UN Commission on Human Rights established its special working group on disappearances, a number of governments have tried to dismantle it or, at the very least, muzzle it by keeping reports of violations quiet. These attempts have been soundly rebuffed. The commission has, by consensus, extended the mandate of the working group for one year.

Unlike other UN bodies that have to contend with a cumbersome bureaucracy before they can do anything, the group on disappearances is authorized to take immediate action. Its goal, short of winning the release of an abducted person, is to get a government to acknowledge that a missing person has been arrested. Once this is done, the government is obliged to give certain guarantees and protections to persons formerly listed as having disappeared.

The chief value of the working group is that it lets governments know that they are being watched and that they will have to justify their actions before the international community.

The author, an ABC News correspondent in Geneva, wrote this report for *The Los Angeles Times*.

Letters

U.S. Trade With Libya

The New York Times editorial "Ineffective Oil Boycott" (JHT, March 8) seems to have overlooked a very relevant point in assessing the worthlessness of President Reagan's recent decision to halt U.S. oil trade with Libya.

As a merely symbolic gesture, such an action may not be worth such an extraordinary circumstance. But in view of the U.S. effective though indirect support for the erratic leadership in Libya over the past decade or so, it would be construed as a major practical step by the present U.S. administration to dissociate itself from what has been regarded as a purely utilitarian Western attitude towards the Libyan nation.

Even the prospect of a U.S.-initiated boycott has already been felt in demoralizing the outlaw regime still existing in Libya. No matter how limited the U.S. role could (or should) be in effecting a change for the better in today's Libya, it would be an appreciable boost to the domestic exponents of democratic rule in our country.

Anything that helps rid the world of political bandits is certainly worth the "bother."

M.A. BIN-GALBOON,
Chairman
Libyan Constitutional Union
Manchester.

Mitterrand and Israel

Mitterrand's visit to Israel (March 8) could also be meant to be a gesture of "congratulations" for attacking the Iraqi reactor last June. France built it for us obviously with malice aforethought. Whether under De Gaulle, Pompidou or d'Estat, neither France nor any Western power meant well to the Arab World. For the last 2000 years they have been persecuting the Jews, and the West is trying now to lay a base — an artificial state of Israel — not only for getting rid of them for good, but also for using them against the growing potentialities of progress in our part of the world.

Nothing, in the end, is more real than the image of "peace," as embodied in Mitterrand's own statement made last September, was that arms industries in his country could not be developed successfully without "prospering markets abroad." Israel is the West's chief agent in the area for provoking wars and, through designed intrigues and acts of terror, for bringing the mainstream of Arab politics in line with Western imperialistic interests.

HUSSAIN MOHAMMED ALAMILY,
Beirut.

Policy Language

In response to Brandt Avers (Letters, Feb. 16): Mr. Avers regrets that America's voice is "so loudly and consistently belligerent" when trying to convince the Europeans that Russia should be stopped with theater nuclear forces — the stage, one assumes, being Europe. He concludes that the Reagan administration needs to develop a new definition of Western alliance and national strength, "a better language to describe U.S. goals."

A better language — or a better international policy? LEONORE SUHL,
Portsmouth, Portugal.

Beaten, Beaters

Regarding "When the Right to Motherhood is a Wrong" (JHT, March 9): Children, wives and members of minority groups are beaten, and often, it seems at the time, for no reason. Children bite and hit their playmates, mothers beat their children and minority groups beat each other. All this does not happen because we are not kind enough, but because at the time we are in an intolerable situation. Education is the best prevention — not involuntary sterilization.

HELEN H. SOPP,
Alicante, Spain.

Language Assailed

In your March 2 issue the Tanzanian Ambassador's objection to shun on his country's "one-party democracy" occurs cheek by jowl with a reference to Orwell's 1984.

My objection is rather to those who cynically use meaningless terms, crimes against thought and language, in order to gain the gullible. No newspaper should publish anyone who claims to find meaning in phrases such as "one-party democracy." Let all such be consigned forever to the Ministry of Truth, there to babble mindlessly to each other in newspeak.

W.F. SMYTH,
Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Greek's Greek

Regarding "The Freeholders" by William Safire (JHT, Feb. 15): The Greek for "fear" is of course phobos, not phobe.

NIKOS RAPTIS,
Athens.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

Daughter-in-Law Quits Gandhi's Home In Apparent Rift Over Her Political Role

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Maneka Gandhi said Tuesday that she was thrown out of the house of her mother-in-law, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, but that she hopes to be asked to return.

Maneka Gandhi, 26, the widow of Mrs. Gandhi's son, Sanjay, left the prime minister's residence Monday night after Mrs. Gandhi reportedly sent her a letter accusing her of disloyalty.

The eviction came a day after Maneka Gandhi spoke at a political rally sponsored by a close associate of her husband and denounced by the prime minister as an "anti-party activity." She said it was trying to discredit her Congress-I Party.

At the office of a trucking company she runs, Maneka Gandhi said, "I was thrown out of the house, for what I do not know." She said that she was "very fond" of Mrs. Gandhi and added, "If my mother-in-law asks me back, I will certainly return."

Her 3-year-old son, Varun Feroze, who left the house with her, returned Tuesday because, his mother said, he was not feeling well.

Maneka Gandhi, meanwhile, checked into a hotel. She scoffed at suggestions that she would now go to her own mother's

house in New Delhi. "After marriage an Indian girl does not go to live in her mother's house," she said. She added that if the prime minister did not invite her to return she would have to live an independent life.

"It is up to her now," Maneka Gandhi said. "I have not done anything to merit being thrown out. I don't understand why I am being attacked and held personally responsible. I am more loyal to my mother-in-law than even to my mother."

In what appeared to be a conciliatory statement, the young Mrs. Gandhi said she had no plans of entering politics. "I am not a political person," she said.

Nonetheless, the family drama arose within a political context. Maneka Gandhi's appearance at the rally in Lucknow was widely seen as identifying herself with associates of her husband, who was killed in a plane crash in 1980. Their prospects and influence have declined sharply since the entrance into politics of Rajiv Gandhi, Sanjay's older brother.

Whatever the actual state of relations within the prime minister's residence may have been, Indian journals have reported a growing rift between Sanjay's brother and Maneka Gandhi. Rajiv Gandhi, a former airline

pilot, has been described as systematically demoting and humiliating some of the zealous white-shirted followers of his brother. These same people have openly looked to Maneka Gandhi to protect them and lead them in reforming their ranks.

Sources close to the prime minister said she had written to Maneka Gandhi pointing out that because of her love for Sanjay, Maneka was taken into the family even though she came from a different background.

Mrs. Gandhi, the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of India, is a Kashmiri Brahmin. Maneka Gandhi, once a model while in university, comes from a Sikh family. Her father died of gunshot wounds, reportedly self-inflicted.

The Indian news agency described the source's explanation of Mrs. Gandhi's letter in this way: "Mrs. Gandhi said her heart was full of sadness. Because of her deep love for Sanjay, Maneka was taken into the family and given time to adjust. Unfortunately, however, she could not free herself from other influences and was consistent in her disrespect toward Mrs. Gandhi."

"In all these years, Mrs. Gandhi had spoken sharply to her



Maneka Gandhi

[daughter-in-law] only on three occasions. The first soon after her marriage when she used the worst abuse against her and Sanjay, and Sanjay brought her to Mrs. Gandhi's room; the second, when she came to speak about the [Lucknow] convention just as the prime minister was leaving for London and lastly, it was Monday, not in anger but in sorrow.

The Hindu Times said Mrs. Gandhi had made it clear to her daughter-in-law that her official residence could not be used for carrying on political activities opposed to her and her party.

Peking Protests U.S. Distinction Between Taiwan, China Immigrants

United Press International

PEKING — China, in a new sign of worsening relations with the United States, said Tuesday that it had formally protested U.S. immigration policy toward Taiwan.

The official Ministry said the Chinese Foreign Ministry had delivered a diplomatic note to the U.S. Embassy in Peking on Friday that protested the new U.S. policy of treating Taiwan as a separate country in its immigration laws.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman confirmed that the note was received but declined further comment.

President Reagan signed a new law Dec. 29 that distinguished between China-born Chinese and Taiwan-born Chinese, and grants each category an allotment of 20,000 immigrants a year.

The old law lumped them together, thereby complying with China's position that Taiwan is not a separate country but rather a Chinese province not yet united with the mainland.

It was not clear why the Chinese had waited nearly three months to publicly protest the law, which took effect Jan. 1, but Peking radio indicated that the Chinese had

been fighting the legislation behind the scenes for months.

Chinese protests were delivered in November to the House Foreign Affairs Committee and to the government, stressing China's opposition to the measure.

"Divided From China"

The disclosure of China's formal protest note extended the worsening Chinese-American confrontation into a previously harmonious field. "On the Taiwan immigration problem, Taiwan is divided from China [under the new law]," Chinese television said. "It is treated as a single foreign country."

China earlier this month issued a protest against Taiwan being allowed to maintain liaison offices in the United States and other contacts considered "unofficial" by the U.S. government.

Also provoking China's ire has been the participation of U.S. officials of the International Softball Federation in allowing Taiwan to fly its flag and play its anthem at the World Women's Softball Championships this summer in Taipei.

Some analysts believe the reason China is denouncing U.S. policy on immigration and similar points is that it is preparing to downgrade diplomatic relations with Washington.

Having failed in secret discussions to persuade the United States to agree on a cutoff date for ending the sale of weapons to Taiwan, the Chinese are now preparing public opinion for the inevitable, these diplomats believe.

Others are still holding out hope that the Americans and Chinese will reach a compromise that allows them to maintain ambassadors in their respective capitals.

The State Department has denied repeated reports that Assistant Secretary of State John H. Holdridge or another ranking U.S. envoy will soon be sent to Peking to try to solve the problem.

U.S. Ex-Aide Calls Leaks Big Problem

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Richard V. Allen, President Reagan's former national security adviser, said Tuesday that the leakage of classified information in Washington is a "colossal" problem but that he does not know the solution.

"It is impossible for the president to sign a paper on a Monday afternoon and get it across town before The Washington Post has its own copy for Tuesday morning editions," Mr. Allen said in a speech to the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan. But he said he does not condone "overclassification" of official information "just to save someone's skin."



Rajesh Chandra Mishra

U.S., France Said to Plan SWAPO Talks

Reuters

SALISBURY — The United States and France plan to hold high-level talks on South-West Africa (Namibia) in Angola this week with the South-West African Peoples Organization. Western diplomatic sources said here Monday.

They said Chester A. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, would represent Washington while France's representative would be a senior External Relations Ministry official still to be named.

The two countries, members of the five-nation Western group searching for a settlement in Namibia, were expected to meet SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma, the sources said.

They said the meeting, set for Thursday and Friday, was being arranged at the behest of the black "Front-line" states most closely connected with efforts to gain independence for the territory, which is ruled by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations.

"The Front-liners believe there has been too much contact between the West and South Africa and not enough between the West and SWAPO," one source said.

UN Commissioner Approved

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (UPI) — The General Assembly has approved by acclamation the appointment of Rajesh Chandra Mishra as UN commissioner for Namibia for a nine-month term beginning April 1. Mr. Mishra, a former UN representative from India, succeeds Martti Ahtisaari of Finland.

Speaking Monday for the Western contact group, British representative Sir Anthony Parsons said the consultations leading to Mr. Mishra's appointment were "hasty and inadequate."

Thais Prepare Gilded Boats for Bicentennial

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Struggling to overcome problems of organization and promotion, Thailand is preparing to hold a bicentennial celebration next week with a burst of pageantry featuring a river procession of ancient, gilded royal barges.

Called the Rattanakosin Bicentennial, the occasion commemorates the founding 200 years ago of the Chakri Dynasty and the designation of Bangkok as the national capital.

The celebrations officially started Jan. 1 and are to continue nationwide for the rest of the year, but the main events are scheduled between Sunday and April 21 in Bangkok.

Primarily, it will be a time of paying homage to Thailand's popular King, Bhumibol Adulyadej. But the government also sees the bicentennial as an opportunity to promote Thailand's culture and heritage, strengthen national unity and counter the spread of Western values.

The government is also promoting a variety of restoration and development projects, with about two-thirds of the funding coming from the private sector or foreign

donations. The focal point of the restoration effort is the Temple of the Emerald Buddha by Bangkok's Chao Phraya River.

About \$10 million has been spent on restoring the temple and parts of the Grand Palace, about 30 percent of the sum going for gold used in delicate decoration work. Workers are rushing to complete the temple project before major bicentennial ceremonies Monday, but Thai officials expect the more detailed work to continue for several months.

The highlight of the festivities is to be a river parade of 50 intricately carved and gilded royal barges propelled by 2,000 oarsmen in traditional red and gold costumes.

Two of the task barges are to carry the king and the crown

prince down the Chao Phraya River in a procession to the memorial of King Rama I, who founded the Chakri Dynasty and declared Bangkok its capital in 1782. The last such royal barge parade took place during Buddhist religious ceremonies 16 years ago.

Authorities have been quick to defend the bicentennial — expected to cost about \$45 million — against suggestions of extravagance and inadequate promotion to bring in foreign tourist revenue.

Lt. Gen. Chan Anusuchit, who is in charge of public relations for the bicentennial, has said the occasion "is most importantly a national celebration for the people of Thailand."

He added: "We have not gone

out of our way to commercialize the celebrations simply to attract more tourists."

"We will gladly and warmly welcome all foreign visitors," he said, "but we have neither the need nor the resources to stage empty pageantry."

Some local businessmen say they wish the government had done more to attract tourists. Hotel owners have complained that authorities have not done enough to publicize the bicentennial abroad and have organized the major events too late for foreign tour operators.

Plans have been made to celebrate the bicentennial in the United States, notably in Bangkok's sister cities of Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles.

ASEAN Seeks Meeting of Cambodians Resisting Vietnam

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is ready to organize another meeting of the three anti-Vietnamese factions in Cambodia to try to form a coalition, Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila of Thailand said Tuesday.

The minister, who arrived from Singapore for talks on Cambodia

with Malaysian leaders, told reporters that the location would be announced later. ASEAN's last effort to persuade the factions to form a loose grouping was rejected by the Khmer Rouge faction in January.

At a February meeting in Peking, leaders of the Khmer Rouge and the faction of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, a former head of

state, agreed in principle on a coalition. Former Premier Son Sann, who leads the third resistance group, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, boycotted the meeting.

ASEAN brought the three factions together in Singapore last September, when they signed a declaration of intent to form a coalition government.

Swissair doesn't make it easy for you: Now you have to choose your own seat in booking European flights.

As of March 28, 1982, you can forget all the dodges for grabbing the best seat when boarding the plane.

From the date onward every passenger on European flights (as already on most medium and long hauls) will know beforehand where he belongs in the cabin, according to a system that any other airline is but jealous about:

Passengers flying at First Class or non-reduced Economy-Class fare can choose when making their reservations (at the air-travel agency or by phone, up to 11 months before departure) whether to sit in the non-smoking or smoking section, in the front, middle, or rear of the plane, by the window or closer to the bar cart, or perhaps specifically in 4A, 17E, or 22B. This seat, if still available, is reserved for you personally and confirmed along with the booking.

And how about the passengers who can't decide so early? Or who are flying Economy Class at reduced rates? They have their seats assigned to them at

check-in. And this again by a system any other airline would love to buy up:

Our computer, having ascertained from you whether you smoke or not, picks out the best seat among those available. And if you are travelling in company and want two seats together, the computer simply redoubles its efforts. The seat number is stamped on your boarding card, making it a seat ticket.

All this is one more indication that Swissair prefers to use its imagination to improve its already good service.

Just as Swissair has long felt it was better to have only 9 rather than 10 seats abreast in the Economy Class of its Boeing 747s and only 8 rather than 9 in its DC-10s — more room instead of more seats.

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Carl Orff Dies at 86; W. German Composer And Music Educator

From Agency Dispatches
MUNICH — Carl Orff, 86, one of the most popular 20th-century composers of serious music, died Monday while under treatment for cancer.

His music reflected his love of literature and his belief that there was a unity in verse, image, dance and music. His work was characterized by dissonant counterpoint that nevertheless was popular with the public because of its vigorous, exciting rhythms.

Born on July 10, 1895, in Munich, the son of an army officer, he began to learn the piano, organ and cello at age 5. While still in his teens he wrote 50 songs based on works by Heine and other German poets. In 1914 he graduated from the Munich Academy of Music.

Mr. Orff founded a school in Munich in 1924 with Dorothee Günther. With instruction in gymnastics, music and dance, it aimed for a new relationship between movement and music. His "Schulwerk," pieces for children published in various revised editions between 1930 and 1935, revolutionized musical education with their simplicity and emphasis on rhythm.

He began conducting in the Bavarian capital with a small chamber orchestra, the Munich Kammerorchester. After leading orchestras in Mannheim and Darmstadt, and directing the Munich Bach Society from 1930 to 1933, he rose to national prominence with "Carmina

Burana," his most widely acclaimed work and a milestone in modern music. It was first performed in 1937 in Frankfurt.

Medieval Latin

A scenic cantata for choir and solo singers, written mostly in medieval Latin, "Carmina Burana" is based on 13th-century texts and is characterized by an insistent, percussive drive. After its premiere, Mr. Orff disowned his earlier works, saying "Carmina Burana" was to be regarded as his Opus 1. He was awarded the New York Music Critics' prize for "Carmina Burana" in 1954.

The influence of Shakespeare and Greek and Latin tragedies continued throughout Mr. Orff's life, while his musical idols included Debussy, Schoenberg, Richard Strauss and Monteverdi.

Mr. Orff was one of the few prominent German composers to remain in the country under Hitler. The Nazis appreciated his forceful rhythms.

In 1943 Orff completed another cantata, "Canilli Carmina," based on poems by Canillius. This was followed by the opera "Die Kluge" (The Clever Girl), completed in 1943 and translated into nine languages, and "Die Bernauerin" (The Lady from Bernau), first performed in 1947. The title role of the latter was frequently played by Mr. Orff's daughter Goda, an actress. Another opera was "Der Mond" (The Moon).



The late West German composer Carl Orff.

There followed such works as "Ein Sommernachtstraum" (A Summer Night's Dream), based on Shakespeare (1939-42); "Trionfo di Afrodite" (1953), a work based on Latin and Greek texts; the highly acclaimed "Oedipus der Tyrann" (1959); and "Prometheus" (1968). Mr. Orff always insisted that his treatments of classical tragedies were not operas but "musicalizations."

Olympics Work

In 1972 he wrote "Rota" for the opening ceremony of the Munich Olympics. Mr. Orff's last stage work, the apocalyptic "De Temporum Fine Comodia," received its world premiere at the 1973 Salzburg Festival, conducted by Herbert von Karajan.

"The most important thing I

have done is this — I have reconciled music with language again," Mr. Orff once said. "Music for me is the music of the Greeks — the unity of sound, language and movement."

Mr. Orff taught composition at Munich's state music school from 1950 to 1955. In 1961 the Orff Institute was begun at the Mozarteum in Salzburg, Austria, to promote research into the Orff pedagogical method and to provide courses for teachers.

Although his fame spread around the world, he never strayed far from Munich for long. He lived his last years near Lake Ammersee, a few miles from Munich. Mr. Orff was working until recently on an eight-volume compendium of his life and works.

Walter Hallstein Dies; A Founder of the EEC

From Agency Dispatches

BONN — Walter Hallstein, 80, one of the fathers of the European Economic Community and first president of the EEC Executive Commission when the community was founded 25 years ago last week, died Monday after a long illness.

As secretary of state in the West German Foreign Ministry in the

OBITUARIES

early 1950s, he also gave his name to the Hallstein Doctrine by which West Germany severed diplomatic relations with any country that recognized Communist East Germany.

Under the doctrine, Bonn broke off ties with Yugoslavia in 1957 and Cuba in 1963. The policy was abandoned in the late 1960s as West Germany normalized its relations with Eastern Europe.

Mr. Hallstein, a Christian Democrat, was Bonn's chief delegate to the conferences which led to the EEC's creation. Elected unanimously to preside over the Common Market Commission, he served for its first 10 years, standing down in 1967.

Studied Law

In Brussels, flags flew at half-mast Tuesday outside the EEC's headquarters where government leaders of the EEC's 10 member states are meeting.

A pipe-smoking, bespectacled lawyer with a passion for work, Mr. Hallstein symbolized the policies of West Germany's first chan-

cellor, Konrad Adenauer — integration with the West and insulation from the East.

Born in Mainz, he studied law in Bonn, Munich and Berlin, becoming professor of private and company law at the University of Rostock in 1930. During World War II, he was first professor and then director of the Institute of Comparative Law in Frankfurt.

He was arrested by occupying U.S. authorities and spent two years in a prison camp, where he built friendly ties with the Americans and set up a university.

Mr. Hallstein's political career began as West Germany's representative to UNESCO. He first achieved prominence in 1950, talks which led to the creation of the six-nation European Coal and Steel Community, the forerunner of the EEC.

The EEC was founded under the 1957 Treaty of Rome by the same six countries: West Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Italy.

As president of the EEC Commission, Mr. Hallstein often clashed with De Gaulle about the aims of European unity. He introduced a plan in 1959 urging a rapid extension of the EEC and strongly supported Britain's entry into the community, which De Gaulle twice vetoed in the 1960s.

Gen. Nathan Twining

WASHINGTON (WP) — Air Force Gen. Nathan Twining, 84, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the late 1950s and com-



Walter Hallstein

mander of the U.S. 20th Air Force in the western Pacific when it dropped the first atomic bombs in 1945, died Monday.

Gen. Twining began his military career as an infantryman in the Oregon National Guard in the Mexican border campaign in 1916. He then entered West Point, graduating in 1919. In World War II, he was commander of the U.S. 20th Air Force whose B-29s pounded the Japanese home islands and dropped the atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

William F. Gianque

BERKELEY, Calif. (UPI) — William F. Gianque, 86, a Nobel laureate in chemistry and a pioneer in the study of low-temperature research, died Sunday.

Prof. Gianque spent his entire career at the University of California, Berkeley. In 1949 he won the Nobel Prize for his study of the properties of chemicals at low temperatures. He was the first to invent a magnetic cooling device which allowed him to attain temperatures near absolute zero — minus 460 degrees Fahrenheit.

John V. House

DALLAS (UPI) — John V. House, 56, whose large-scale sculptures occupy prominent positions in such public buildings as the European Parliament at Strasbourg and the EEC headquarters in Brussels, died Sunday of cancer.

William McCormick Blair

CHICAGO (AP) — William McCormick Blair, 97, a leader in Chicago's business, civic and social circles for more than a half century, died Monday.

Mr. Blair's maternal grandfather, William McCormick, was a brother of Cyrus Hall McCormick, the inventor of the mechanical reaper. Mr. Blair, founder of William Blair & Co., the investment banking house, was known for his philanthropic activities and was a former president of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Kreisky Criticizes IHT Supplement For Political Bias

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky criticized on Tuesday a special supplement about Austria printed Thursday in the International Herald Tribune. Mr. Kreisky termed the report "politically motivated."

He was angered by an article claiming that the ruling Socialist Party's government policies have shifted to the left since Herbert Salcher took over as finance minister last year.

The article was written by Ronald Barzou, editor of the Salzburger Nachrichten, which is considered one of the best newspapers in Austria but is believed by some to be unfriendly to Socialist policies.

Other articles in the supplement said bankers were worried about the Austrian economy, which has registered a large increase in unemployment in recent months.

EPA's Plan To Ease Lead Rule Dropped

*Research on Dangers
From Gasoline Cited*

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency, in the face of strong new evidence linking lead levels in human blood with those in gasoline, has decided to drop plans to repeal regulations limiting the amount of lead in gasoline. EPA officials have disclosed.

The agency is also planning to close loopholes in existing regulations that permit blenders, as opposed to refiners, to add lead to gasoline, and that permit imports of leaded gasoline.

However, the agency will leave standing an exemption for small refiners. Refiners producing 50,000 or fewer barrels a day are allowed to put up to 2.65 grams of lead per gallon in their gasoline.

Officially, an agency proposal made last month to relax or repeal rules limiting the amount of lead that large refiners put in gasoline still awaits action on the proposal. Rules are scheduled for April 14 and 15.

The rules on banning lead were on the agenda prepared by Vice President Bush's regulatory reform group for re-examination and possible repeal. The EPA, according to officials in it, has been heavily pressured by the petroleum industry to change the rules.

However, Anne M. Gorsuch, the administrator of the EPA, has decided not to the rules for large refiners, officials in the agency said Monday.

Birth Defects

When asked about the reports, Byron Nelson, spokesman for Mrs. Gorsuch, said the "EPA will await analysis of the information gathered at the hearings before making a final decision."

Lead, long known as a poison when ingested, also has been shown to cause birth defects as well as mental disabilities in children. Studies have shown that lead is absorbed into the body through breathing as well as by eating.

Lead in gasoline improves engine performance. But because of its toxic qualities, lead had been limited by the EPA to no more than half a gram per gallon of gasoline produced by major refiners.

On Feb. 18, the agency said it was considering relaxing or repealing the lead standard on the ground that the spreading use of unleaded gasoline would enable safe levels to be reached without controls.

However, earlier this month, the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta reported research showing a 36.7-percent decline in the amount of blood-lead levels in Americans between 1976 and 1980 directly attributable to the reduction of lead in gasoline.

The report also said, however, that the problem of lead poisoning in children remained and that continuing to reduce lead in gasoline would increase the margin of safety for children.

The officials said the rules might be modified to ease some of the regulatory burden on refiners through such methods as permitting intercompany averaging of lead levels. That would enable some refiners to exceed the limits on some occasions if the levels were being met by the companies generally.

Suit Filed Over Transplant

The Associated Press

GHENT, Belgium — The parents of a youth who died in a car accident here are suing surgeons at Ghent University Hospital for secretly removing his heart and sending it to London for a transplant. A hospital spokesman said anyone entering a university hospital automatically wills his body to science unless he specifies otherwise.

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1982 Readership Survey



Reading



01 Which issues of the International Herald Tribune apart from today's have you read or looked at in the last week?

Monday	<input type="checkbox"/> (11)	Thursday	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tuesday	<input type="checkbox"/>	Friday	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wednesday	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sat/Sun	<input type="checkbox"/>

02 Where did you obtain this copy of the newspaper?

Postal subscription at home	<input type="checkbox"/> (12)	Bought at newsstand	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postal subscription at place of work	<input type="checkbox"/>	Aeroplane	<input type="checkbox"/>
Home delivery	<input type="checkbox"/>	Elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/>
Office delivery	<input type="checkbox"/>		

03 Which of these sections do you usually read or look at?

Front page news	<input type="checkbox"/> (13)	Comics/cartoons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Editorial page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sport	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business and Finance -Editorial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Arts, leisure	<input type="checkbox"/>
-Tabular	<input type="checkbox"/>	Special supplements	<input type="checkbox"/>
Syndicated loans Eurobonds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Back page (Safire/Buchwald/Baker)	<input type="checkbox"/>

04 Who else reads or looks at your copy of IHT? (Check all that apply)

No-one else	<input type="checkbox"/> (14)	One business colleague	<input type="checkbox"/>
Husband/wife	<input type="checkbox"/>	Two business colleagues	<input type="checkbox"/>
One other household member	<input type="checkbox"/>	Three or more business colleagues	<input type="checkbox"/>
Two or more other household members	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other people	<input type="checkbox"/>



Travel



05 a) Approximately how many trips by air have you made during the last 12 months? (count each round trip as one)

None	1-5	6-9	10-20	21+
Total trips by air	<input type="checkbox"/> (15)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

b) Of these round air trips how many were for business or professional purposes?

None	1-5	6-9	10-20	21+
Of which, for business	<input type="checkbox"/> (16)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

06 Approximately how many visits have you made by air, for business purposes, to each of these destinations in the last 12 months?

	Not visited	1-2	3-5	6+ visits
Domestic flight within your own country of residence	<input type="checkbox"/> (17)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Europe, outside your country of residence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
U.S.A.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Canada	<input type="checkbox"/> (20)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Central & South America	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Republic of South Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Africa	<input type="checkbox"/> (22)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Australia/New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Japan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Singapore	<input type="checkbox"/> (24)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hong Kong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other S.E. Asia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gulf States/Kuwait	<input type="checkbox"/> (26)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saudi Arabia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Arab States	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other destinations	<input type="checkbox"/> (28)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(write in)

07 On business air trips, which class do you normally travel on...

a) long trips (over four hours)		b) short trips (up to four hours)
Long trips (4 hours+)	<input type="checkbox"/> (31)	Short trips (under 4 hours)
First class	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business class or equivalent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Full fare economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

08 Do you hold a VIP/Executive card with any airline?

Yes ☐ (35) No ☐



Goods & Services



09 Approximately, how many times, if at all, during the last 12 months have you...

a) Rented a car on business?		b) Rented a car on business when in another country?
Rented at all on business	<input type="checkbox"/> (36)	Rented abroad on business
Not rented	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> (37)
1-2 times	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3-6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7+	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10 Thinking of your travel away from home on business, how often do you stay in first class international hotels?

Always/almost always	<input type="checkbox"/> (38)	Never	<input type="checkbox"/>
Frequently	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Do not travel on business)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Occasionally	<input type="checkbox"/>		

11 Which, if any, of the following do you usually buy at duty-free shops?

Cigarettes	<input type="checkbox"/> (39)	Cognac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cigars/tobacco	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other alcoholic beverages	<input type="checkbox"/>
Whisky	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perfumes/toilet water	<input type="checkbox"/>

12 Which of the following do you have in your home at present?

Gin	<input type="checkbox"/> (40)	Scotch Whisky	<input type="checkbox"/> (41)
Brandy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other whisky	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cognac	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rum	<input type="checkbox"/>
Champagne	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sherry	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vodka	<input type="checkbox"/>	Port	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aperitif/Vermouth	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sake	<input type="checkbox"/>
Liqueurs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Imported beers	<input type="checkbox"/>

1982 Readership Survey

13 Which of the following do you smoke, even if only occasionally?

Cigarettes	<input type="checkbox"/> (42)	Cigars	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pipe tobacco	<input type="checkbox"/>
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14 Which credit cards do you use nowadays?

VISA/Barclaycard/ Carte Bleue	<input type="checkbox"/> (43)	American Express	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eurocard/Access/ Mastercard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Diners Club	<input type="checkbox"/>

15 How many cars are there in your household including company-owned cars?

None	One	Two	Three	Four+
<input type="checkbox"/> (44)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If more than one car, please answer for most important car first, then the second.

What is the make, model and year of manufacture?

Write in: Make Model Year

1 - 00 (45-49)

2 - 00 (50-54)

Which, if any, of these cars is company-owned?

Neither	Car 1	Car 2	Both
<input type="checkbox"/> (55)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If any are company-owned, for which of them were you personally responsible for the choice of make and model?

Neither	Car 1	Car 2	Both
<input type="checkbox"/> (56)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16 Which of the following do you or members of your household own?

Stamp/coin collections	<input type="checkbox"/> (57)	Stock/shares	<input type="checkbox"/> (58)
Precious metals/gems	<input type="checkbox"/>	Options/commodity futures	<input type="checkbox"/>
Antiques	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eurobonds	<input type="checkbox"/>
Works of art	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other bonds	<input type="checkbox"/>
Second or holiday home	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mutual/unit trust funds	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other real estate (excluding main home)	<input type="checkbox"/>		



Occupation



17 Are you

in employment	<input type="checkbox"/> (59)	a housewife	<input type="checkbox"/>
retired	<input type="checkbox"/>	otherwise not in employment	<input type="checkbox"/>
a student	<input type="checkbox"/>		

18 What is your profession?

Businessman	<input type="checkbox"/> (60)	Medical/legal/academic	<input type="checkbox"/> (61)
Scientist/Technologist	<input type="checkbox"/>	Diplomat/civil servant	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consultant	<input type="checkbox"/>	Artist, author, actor, musician	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architect/surveyor	<input type="checkbox"/>	Armed forces, police	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

(write in)

19 Approximately how many people are in the establishment in which you work, including yourself?

(By establishment we mean whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address)

Less than 10	<input type="checkbox"/> (62)	300-999	<input type="checkbox"/>
10-24	<input type="checkbox"/>	1000-1999	<input type="checkbox"/>
25-99	<input type="checkbox"/>	2000+	<input type="checkbox"/>
100-299	<input type="checkbox"/>	Do not work in an establishment	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you do not work in an establishment, skip to Q23

20 What is the principal activity of the establishment at which you work? (write in)

(63-64)

21 What is a), your position and b), your responsibility within that establishment?

a) Position	b) Responsibility		
Chief executive/owner proprietor/partner	<input type="checkbox"/> (65)	Financial	<input type="checkbox"/> (66)
Senior management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Marketing/Export/Sales	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Operations	<input type="checkbox"/>
Executive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clerical	<input type="checkbox"/>	Purchasing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	General management	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

22 Are you a Director or member of the Management Board of the organisation for which you work?

Yes ☐ (67) No ☐

23 In the last 12 months, in your business or professional capacity have you been involved at all in purchase or leasing decisions for any goods or services listed below?

If so, for each area in which you have been involved please indicate whether you

a) suggested or recommended the service/product, evaluated suppliers, selected makes/brands or prepared specifications and/or	Involved	Selected	Authorised
b) authorised or approved purchase (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Car fleets and company cars	<input type="checkbox"/> (111)	<input type="checkbox"/> (112)	<input type="checkbox"/> (113)
Vans/trucks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Word processors/automatic typewriters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Office equipment: copiers, calculators, typewriters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Main-frame computers/computers with network systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stand-alone computers/personal/office computers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EDP/Computer service/software	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business/industrial site selection/building/construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scientific/medical instruments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Telephone & telecommunications systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Company aircraft	<input type="checkbox"/> (121)	<input type="checkbox"/> (122)	<input type="checkbox"/> (123)
Plant and equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Primary, raw materials and chemicals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Banking/financial services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Company insurance/pension plans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Staff recruitment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advertising and PR services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Freight/transportation services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transfer of technology services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1982 Readership Survey

Dear Reader,

Please will you help

Every three years we undertake a survey on behalf of the International Herald Tribune. The purpose of the survey is to find out what kind of people read the IHT. The last survey was in 1979, and it is now time to gather up-to-date information for editorial and marketing purposes. It does not matter whether or not you are a regular reader - please reply by filling in this questionnaire and returning it as indicated to us.

We are an independent market research organization, and will not pass on any of your personal details. The data will be tabulated for the IHT in a statistical form thereby ensuring the confidentiality of the answers you give. For every reply received the IHT undertakes to make a donation to a charity of your choice.

Thank you,
Yours Sincerely,
Chairman - RSL

The International Herald Tribune undertakes to donate to charity twice the value of all the postage charges incurred by our readers in returning these questionnaires to Research Services. Please indicate below which of the charities you would like to benefit.

The value of these donations will be published in the International Herald Tribune in due course.

Cancer Research	International Red Cross	World Wildlife Fund
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

24 a) In how many countries does the organization for which you work have offices?

One ☐ (68) Two-nine ☐ Ten or more ☐

b) Do you work in the world-wide head office of the organization for which you work?

Yes ☐ (69) No ☐

25 Is the company for which you work in the top 100, or in the top 500 companies in size in your country of residence?

In top 100 ☐ (70) In top 500 ☐ Not in top 500 ☐

26 Are you

...Male ☐ (71) ...Female ☐

27 Which is your age group?

Under 25	<input type="checkbox"/> (72)	45-54	<input type="checkbox"/>
25-34	<input type="checkbox"/>	55-64	<input type="checkbox"/>
35-44	<input type="checkbox"/>	65 or over	<input type="checkbox"/>

28 a) In which country are you currently resident?

b) Of which country are you a citizen?

a) Country of residence (73-77)

(write in)

b) Citizenship (78-82)

(write in)

How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than six months	<input type="checkbox"/> (83)	1-5 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
6-12 months	<input type="checkbox"/>	More than 5 years	<input type="checkbox"/>

29 Which was the highest educational level you obtained?

Doctorate/higher university degree	<input type="checkbox"/> (84)	Below university degree	<input type="checkbox"/>
University degree	<input type="checkbox"/>		

30 What is the subject of your degree or professional qualification?

Engineering (mechanical, electronic, instrument, civil etc...)	<input type="checkbox"/> (85)	Natural sciences (Physics, Chemistry, Maths, Biology, Geography)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Law	<input type="checkbox"/>	Economics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Medicine	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accountancy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arts and humanities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Business studies	<input type="checkbox"/>

31 Into which of the following groups does your own personal annual income before tax from all sources fall? (US dollars)

UP to \$14,999	<input type="checkbox"/> (86)	\$50,000-\$74,999	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$15,000-\$19,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$75,000-\$99,999	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$20,000-\$29,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$100,000 or over	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$30,000-\$49,999	<input type="checkbox"/>	Or write in your currency	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please turn over

How the Mung Bean Sprouted Into Popularity

THE WORLD'S most important bean is the soybean, genus *Glycine*. Asia; second comes the haricot bean, genus *Phaseolus*, America; third is the broad bean, genus *Vicia*, Europe, and fourth we have the mung bean, genus *Vigna*. From where?

Linnaeus said it was *Phaseolus*, and many botanists today still call it *Phaseolus mungo*. They are almost certainly wrong. If it were *Phaseolus* it would presumably have to be native to the New World; and, again presumably, it is not. Some botanists have shifted to *Vigna mungo*; this may not be unassailable either, but let it go.

As to where it comes from, most persons assume it is Chinese, doubtful also. That is probably because its primary function, in Western eyes at least, is to produce the bean sprouts so common in Chinese cooking; besides, "mung" sounds Chinese. It may sound so, but it isn't. It is Sanskrit, the language of the country of which the mung bean is probably a native — India.

If the West looks upon the mung bean as useful mainly for producing sprouts, it is perhaps because they are so small that in countries well provided with alternatives it hardly seems worthwhile to take the trouble of eating them in unsprouted form (though when young and tender they are sometimes consumed pods and all, which brings them a little closer to manageable size). The slender pods are three to four inches long, the 10 to 14 beans they contain, one-eighth of an inch in diameter — about half the size of an ordinary pea. This seems to be below the threshold of Western interest, but they are eaten like any other pulse in the Far East (including India) and Africa. They are also sometimes plowed under for green manure.

Even in Asia, however, the mung bean is especially prized for its sprouts. These can be provided by soybeans, but the mung bean is generally preferred. Mung bean sprouts are

tender but crisp, soybean sprouts are likely to be too chewy. I discovered, somewhat to my surprise, that Americans not only import these sprouts, they grow them — to what extent today I do not know; but my 1962 edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, reported that there were then 30,000 acres in Texas and Oklahoma devoted to their culture and that they produced annually 75,000 hundredweight of beans.

Bean sprouts for American consumption have to be grown in the United States if they are to be savored at their best, meaning fresh; canned bean sprouts give only a faint echo of the real thing. Even Texas, despite the airplane,

which hog farmers send regularly to China, town to pick up food debris considered inedible by humans, but not by hogs.

The operation of the New York company (almost identical with that of its Paris counterpart) is an elaborate one. The sprouts are grown in cellars, for they should not be exposed to daylight. This keeps them white and crisp. They live in the atmosphere of an artificial monsoon; an automatic sprinkler system treats them to a tropical typhoon every four or five hours. They reach a length of two inches in four days, and are harvested not later than a day or two after this. The temperature in the cellars is kept at about 75 degrees Fahrenheit, and they are perpetually bathed in warm fog. "With the possible exception of the crocodile pool in the Bronx Zoo," wrote *The New Yorker*, "no other spot in town more closely resembles a Brazilian rain forest."

What do Orientals do when they live outside of large marketing areas able to support these elaborate operations? They raise their own. The factors which make commercial bean sprout production so expensive and complicated are not inherent in the bean, but in the problems of mass marketing.

Under modern urban conditions, fresh bean sprouts cannot be provided without establishing an efficient delivery system, and this cannot be done at a price the sprouts will bring unless the producer operates on a very large scale, which means a considerable investment. When a private family produces its own sprouts, there are no such problems: production begins where the product ends.

Bean sprouts are easy to grow. You can produce them yourself if you want, in a kitchen cupboard, provided it is kept dark, damp and warm; but it is hardly worth the trouble if you are within reach of an Oriental food store, where you can buy them fresh, or, if worse comes to worst, canned.

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WAVERLEY ROOT

is too far from most of the United States. Local production is the rule for large cities with a dependable demand in considerable volume, to make the enterprise commercially worthwhile. Even so, bean sprout production tends to create monopolies, for the product is so perishable and the process of growing them in quantity and then getting them to the customers is so expensive that few markets can support more than a single supplier. Thus in Paris, a single large company supplies almost all of them. The same is true of New York, where the leading producer of mung bean sprouts in Chinatown is so close to a monopoly that the others can be ignored. This company sells 4,000 pounds of sprouts daily to the city's Chinese restaurants and Oriental food shops.

The perishability of fresh bean sprouts makes their production a day-to-day operation. When the famous electricity blackout struck the northeastern United States, and especially New York City, its mung bean sprouts company lost two tons of sprouts. The loss, however, was not complete; the spoiled sprouts were carried to Delaware Valley pig farms by the trucks

Valentino Collection Draws Ovation

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — For the first time, Paris took an Italian designer to its heart, with the kind of standing ovation usually reserved for members of its own exclusive club. Valentino, the Roman-based Latin lover of fashion, made it with a collection that brought infectious joie de vivre to the cloudy Paris skies.

It was long overdue, but Paris is tough on foreign competition and Italian designers are frankly hated. Roberto Capucci, whose talent was one of the brightest ever, came to Paris years ago, only to go back to Rome a broken man. Same thing with Simonetta, who ended up in an Indian ashram. But Valentino, whose smooth charm hides a lot of guns, broke that barrier because, quite simply, there was no resisting the excellence of his collection Monday. He and his partner, Gianfranco Giamberti, the business genius behind the scenes, never gave up despite some pretty rough backstage treatment.

"I love everything and I'm buying everything," bubbled Geneva-based Anita Smaga, who runs one of the sharpest retail operations in Europe. The sun is shining in Paris today," echoed Newman-Marcus president Philip Miller, although it was pouring outside.

The turnout came because Valentino stuck to his guns and put across a luxurious and light-hearted image. His clothes are exquisite and exquisitely made. What's more, he knows how to make a woman look beautiful and feel beautiful — a feat, if you think of all those fashion weirdos.

Valentino showed his clothes by groups of three in tableaux that were a series of his — from the short bubbly knit coats to the big and equally bubbly taffeta gowns. Skirts were very short, except for a small selection inspired by South American folklore — a rampant trend.

This season, the emphasis is very much below the belt, and Valentino came up with a short detachable skirt that buttons in



Two of Valentino's designs at Paris showing.

front and fits neatly over pants and under a waist-length jacket. That little skirt, or oversized peplum, is often contrasting, such as brown suede over gray flannel pants.

As usual, this collection was full of luxurious, very Valentino touches. Sleek snakeskin, dyed in unusual colors such as hot pink, pale rose or camel, was used for skirts, collars and cuffs. Big blouses, a follow-up on his couture collection, were cut across by snakeskin bands and worn with matching, asymmetrical snakeskin skirts. Shoes were the prettiest in Paris, especially the glamorous black satin pumps covered with rhinestones.

Fascinated by Hollywood glamor, Valentino put rhinestone collars and cuffs over long sensual black dresses. In a season full of sequins, he came up with three lovely little sequin tops, decorated

with contrasting sequin flowers. Velvet was used in layers, red over black, in short dresses up over the knees or draped to the side. Color, lots of it, also helped make this collection the most pleasant in Paris.

The evening was also festive for Valentino and his crew, who celebrated at Countess Georgina Brandolini's with steel magnate Heinrich von Thyssen and Baroness Guy de Rothschild, produced by an American company, are in direct competition with Chanel's.

At Dior's, it was Princess Caroline of Monaco who got all the flash bulbs, which was not too surprising in a house that never seems to get its ready-to-wear line quite right. Despite repeated efforts with the blouses and the dinner jacket, it is hard to imagine a more lackluster group of clothes, as if Dior's designer, Marc Bohan, could not make the

jump from couture to the more commercially restricting world of ready-to-wear.

The Laroche collection, done by Guy Douvier (Guy Laroche does only the couture), was just the opposite — a quiet, low-key, low-priced but immensely successful operation, whose greatest story is at the cash register. The irony of it is that Douvier used to design the Dior-New York line years ago with great talent. Now, for Laroche, he makes the kind of clothes that are sought after by a vast majority of women who want to be in fashion without having to make a statement all the time.

Laroche's clients include some of the wealthiest women in the world who do not put fashion at the top of their priorities. They have more interesting things to do and nothing to prove. As one of them said lately: "Frankly, Laroche is plenty good. I wouldn't dream of spending a fortune on clothes. I'd much rather take a trip or help a friend."

The house of Chanel did not renew its contract with Philippe Guibourg (for whom this was his last Dior collection) and said it would make an announcement in a month. No name was given for a replacement. However, for the first time, the house paraded a series of so-called accessories, designed by a former American magazine editor, Frances Stein — among them Chanelized cashmere separates and a lighter, easier approach, recalling what Adolfo, whose suits are Nancy Reagan's favorite, has done with the look.

There have been rumors that Karl Lagerfeld would come in as a consultant, a sticky point, since Lagerfeld's perfume, produced by an American company, are in direct competition with Chanel's. Not to mention that Lagerfeld's style is miles from Chanel's. The last word belongs to Pierre Cardin, who detested the late Coco (he always showed his collection at the same time as hers, just to annoy) and who came up with the quote of the week: "If Karl goes to Chanel," he told *Women's Wear Daily*, "he'll be known as Kiki."

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Finland (air).....	\$ 810.00	405.00	225.00	South America (air).....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
France.....	\$ 720.00	360.00	198.00	Spain (air).....	\$ 12,600.00	6,300.00	3,520.00
Germany.....	\$ 360.00	180.00	100.00	Sweden (air).....	\$ 810.00	405.00	225.00
Great Britain.....	\$ 540.00	270.00	150.00	Switzerland.....	\$ 330.00	165.00	92.00
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'Aida' Seals Renaissance of the Deutsche Oper

By James Helme Sordiffe

BERLIN — When what is now West Berlin's Deutsche Oper opened in 1912 it was as an opera house in the fashionable residential section of Charlottenburg, more or less in competition with the older theaters near Unter den Linden, competition which became formidable when the team of Carl Ebert, Rudolf Bing and Bruno Walter took over before being forced out by the Nazis.

Destroyed during the war, the 1961 reopening in a sleek new building, with its huge complex of workshops and offices, was overshadowed by the debut of a less noble Berlin landmark, the infamous Wall, which from then on prevented the two-way cultural exchange that had been the city's life blood. Robbed of this competition, the Deutsche Oper had to develop a self-sufficient artistic viewpoint of its own, one that could maintain international standards without falling victim to jet-age routine in the bohemian atmosphere of the city's forced isolation.

Classics Under Seller

Gustav Rudolf Seller became *Intendant* (the German title for the person in overall theatrical control) at this crucial point. He was also a noted stage director. A specialist in the stark monumentalism and clean lines of classic Greek drama, he ushered in an era of new classicism in opera production with his pathbreaking version of Schoenberg's knotty "Moses und Aron." It was his designer Michel Rafalli who, with Wilhelm Reimling and Filippo Sanjust, supplied the Deutsche Oper with widely differing but nevertheless recognizable styles of its own, culminating in Fritz Wotruba's massive sculptural settings for Wagner's "Ring."

With Seller's departure in 1972, however, nine lean years put the international reputation of the theater in jeopardy. Seller's assistant, Egon Seefeltner, who moved to the Vienna State Opera in 1976, managed to maintain standards, but with the political appointment of Siegfried Palm for the following five years standards reached a low point. Mismanagement resulted in canceled performances, such as the disappearance without explanation of plans to bring Reimann's sensationally successful "Leser" from Munich to Berlin.

Except for noteworthy productions of Verdi's "Macbeth" and Wagner's "Tristan," the repertoire ran its dreary course, occasionally brightened by a scandal of the kind surrounding "Fidelio" last season, which should have been directed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle and conducted by Daniel Barenboim, the result of an evi-

dent inability to distribute what had become — in West Berlin's peculiar showcase status — the highest budget of any German theater.

Palm succeeded September by an experienced man of the theater, Götz Friedrich, whose apprenticeship under Walter Felsenstein at East Berlin's Komische Oper stood him in good stead when he stayed in the West after staging a controversial "Tannhäuser" at Bayreuth in 1972.

Friedrich's auspicious beginnings disposed of legends that the Deutsche Oper's budget is eaten up by undimissable old singers that prevent the engagement of vocal stars. The season opened with performances featuring 12 of the finest singers on the international circuit, then proceeded to use all the old-timers in a stunning display of ensemble precision, Janáček's "From the House of the Dead."

His production of Berg's "Lulu" in the three-act version in February, with the extraordinary Karan Armstrong in the title role, set the seal on his style: meticulously worked-out dramatic conceptions which make the viewer forget that singers are supposed to be bad actors. Vocal opulence was assured by the presence of Brigitte Fassbaender singing Countess Geschwitz for the first time, by Günter Reich as Dr. Schön, and by the handsome, lanky Pole Ryszard Karczykowski as Alwa, all supported with sensitivity from the pit by the opera's new music director, Jesus Lopez Cobos.

The most recent affirmation of West Berlin's renewed importance as a center of opera came last week with an unconventionally cast, totally different staging of Verdi's "Aida." Ponnelle's illness forced Friedrich to become the stage director on short notice, and he adapted ideas he had touched on in his East Berlin version of 1969 to the situation of having a singer-personality like Luciano Pavarotti singing Radames for only the second time. The Romanian Pet Halman has been designing fantastic (in the real sense of the word) costumes for Ponnelle since 1976, and his creations for "Aida" were no less imaginative. Studiously avoiding picture-book Egyptianisms, he suggested the period without imitating it — creams, fawns, chocolate tones and crimson for the kingdom of the Nile contrasting with blue-grays and marvelous ethnic hairdos for the Ethiopians.

But he was also called upon to replace Ponnelle as set designer and showed as an Egypt in decline, with an ominous black temple wall occupying the entire background in which niches, windows and doors opened to reveal the dominating caste of priests surveying the ruined glories of the pharaoh's grandeur below. The triumphal march thus became a ritual glorification of dead heroes before their corpses were

enshrined in the temple, a reminder of victory's price in any war. Only the final scene — Radames and Aida shut out of the city rather than buried alive — was unsatisfying. Survival in the desert was possible, even in 700 B.C.

Soft-Edged Orchestral Approach

Barenboim's soft-edged orchestral approach with (in some cases) extraordinarily slow tempo that allowed for much exquisite inner instrumental detail, complemented the pompous stage picture. With the exception of the vividly projected, vibrant mezzo tones of the passionate Amneris, Stefania Toczyńska — he was working with singers whose voices might be considered unorthodox for their roles. Julia Varady, privately Mrs. Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, has been edging toward verismo roles via Mozart's dramatic heroines, and gave Aida a subtly shaded, beautifully phrased interpretation that had enough power when needed. She scored a triumph. Her husband, the finest lieder singer of our times, has always been a distinguished singing actor, and his account of Amneris was the dramatic focal point of the production, as convincing as the resonant Ramphis of Matti Salminen.

It was Pavarotti's name, however, that had sold out every performance well in advance and made Berlin's new "Aida" a magnet for enthusiasts from all over the continent. He did not disappoint, singing with the inimitable bright tenor "ping" that has characterized his bel canto work up until now, but with an unforgotten brilliance that calmed all fears that Radames was too dramatic a part for him. He was the only Italian among the roster of Polish, Hungarian, Finnish and German soloists, but that too is a signal for the internationalism that Friedrich is bringing back to West Berlin.

On the Arts Agenda

GENEVA — A double bill of Frank Martin's "Le Vin d'Herminie" and Poulenc's "Gloria Schizophrène" has been mounted by the Grand Théâtre in a staging by Michel Soutter and with sets and costumes by Jean-Michel Follin and Roland Dorelli. The Martin work, a version of the Tristan legend, in its first stage performance in 1981, is conducted by Jean-Marie Auberson with a cast headed by Emily Rameau, Jerome Prout and Philippe Hoffmann. All Rameau conducts the Poulenc, with Gabriel Barylli in the title part. Resounding performances are on April 1, 2, 3 and 7.

PARIS — The Ballet of the 20th Century will be at the Théâtre National de Paris-Châtelet from April 3 to 29 with three programs of choreography by Maurice Béjart. They are "Le Fils Enchaîné" (April 3-17), "When Was the Last Time?" (April 22-29) and three performances of a double bill of ballets to music of Pierre Boulez, "VH Solon VH" and "Le Mortuus Sans Morte."

32 a) What is/are your native tongue(s)?

(write in)..... (20-34)

b) In which language(s) do you regularly read newspapers and magazines?

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33 In which of the following industry sectors is your company principally engaged?

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publishing, broadcasting <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Manufacturing
industries <input type="checkbox"/> | Education <input type="checkbox"/> |
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construction <input type="checkbox"/> | Legal/medical <input type="checkbox"/> |
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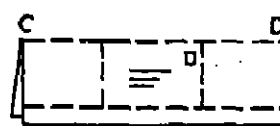
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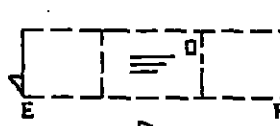
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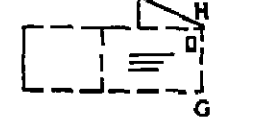
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Alternatively return the questionnaire in an envelope.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Pemex Says It Will Maintain Oil Prices

MEXICO CITY — Pemex, the Mexican state oil enterprise, has agreed with its clients that it will maintain its crude oil prices through April, a Pemex spokesman said Tuesday.

The clients had asked Pemex to lower prices, but it decided to keep its lighter Isthmus crude at \$32.50 a barrel and its heavier Maya type at \$25 a barrel, it said.

Pemex will next month discuss with its clients whether to change its sales makeup of 50 percent Maya and 50 percent Isthmus. Last month, Pemex said it would continue selling its crude thus combined, denying rumors about a possible alteration in the mix.

British Aerospace to Get Aid for New Airbus

LONDON — The British government has told British Aerospace that financial aid will be available for it to join the Airbus A-320 project, though the scale of the company's participation has still to be decided, chairman Sir Austin Pearce said Tuesday.

British Aerospace has asked the government to back either a 20-percent or a 30-percent share of the A-320 development program. This would cost the company £400 million or £600 million through the mid-1980s, during the development period.

Sir Austin said British Aerospace had a 34 percent profit gain for last year but that sales of a new jetliner had been disappointing.

Marshall Field Seeks Better Deal From Batus

NEW YORK — The directors of Marshall Field & Co. have approved a proposal that Batus Inc. further sweeten its terms for acquiring Field by offering \$30 in cash for all of the big retailer's outstanding common stock, financial sources said Monday.

The move was seen as an effort to keep Field's shareholders from withdrawing stock already tendered or from waiting to tender shares in the belief that a better offer might appear. Two weeks ago, Batus raised its tender offer price to \$30 a share from \$25.50 a share for at least 65 percent of Field's stock.

The financial sources said that Field's move was also intended to keep the Icahn group of investors, which has tendered its holding of 31 percent of Field common stock to Batus, from withdrawing its block before the April 6 withdrawal deadline.

Cowles Board Approves Dissolution Plan

NEW YORK — Cowles Communications said that it had revived its plan of four years ago to distribute its assets to stockholders and then to dissolve the company.

At one time, Cowles ranked as a major publishing presence, based on Look magazine. But in recent years it has been classified as an investment company. It owns about 2.6 million shares, or 22.1 percent, of the common stock of The New York Times Co., as well as two television stations.

For some time, Cowles has indicated that it wanted to dispose of its Times stock and continue only as a broadcasting company. But had it sold the stock, Cowles would have had to pay tax on its profit on the sale, and Cowles shareholders would have to pay again once they received their proceeds from the sale. Under the proposed liquidation plan, no tax would be paid, a Cowles statement said.

Stroh Wins Early Court Test in Schlitz Bid

DETROIT — Stroh Brewery said Tuesday that federal courts in North and South Carolina had temporarily barred Jos. Schlitz Brewing from seeking to enforce state takeover statutes against an offer by Stroh for 67 percent of the company at \$16 a share.

Stroh, which Monday offered to buy two-thirds of the Schlitz for nearly \$325 million in cash, argues that the state laws do not take precedence over federal antitrust statutes.

Documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission Monday disclosed that the surprise Stroh bid followed abortive negotiations between the two companies, which continued as late as Friday, either for Stroh to buy Schlitz or for Schlitz to buy Stroh.

First Overseas Teleconference Venture Set

WASHINGTON — Comsat General and Intercontinental Hotels are developing the first trans-Atlantic satellite teleconference service to be available to the general public, the companies announced Tuesday.

The agreement provides that the two firms will be equal partners, with Comsat General providing technical services and equipment and Intercontinental Hotels providing facilities and marketing services.

The initial service will be a two-way system between New York and London, with teleconferencing centers to be located in the Hotel Intercontinental New York on 48th Street and the Hotel Intercontinental London at Hyde Park Corner.

U.S. Steel Industry Is Poised To Seek Contract Concessions

DETROIT — Major U.S. steelmakers appear to be moving to formally seek contract concessions from the United Steelworkers Union.

At a news conference here, David Roderick, chairman of U.S. Steel, took note Monday of continuing informal talks between industry representatives and USW leaders and suggested that a decision could be made to open negotiations on the steel industry's basic labor contract well before it expires in August, 1983.

Steel executives have been contending privately for several months that steel wage increases, particularly cost-of-living allowances, need to be moderated soon to offset the impact of what is turning out to be the industry's longest slump in years.

Recent contract concessions won by General Motors and Ford have intensified some steelmakers' desire to seek even larger cutbacks from the USW, whose steel-industry members are the country's highest-paid industrial workers.

Mr. Roderick did not say what concessions the industry might seek from the union. The industry's eight largest companies bargain as a group.

But in unusually blunt remarks during a speech to the Economic Club of Detroit, he said high labor costs in both the auto and steel industries are "insurmountable obstacles to the survival of both industries if we don't deal with them effectively."

And in a reference to recent concessions won by some seriously ailing, smaller steelmakers, Mr. Roderick said the union "must not limit its aid to only those who are in intensive care."

USW officials did not have any immediate comment on Mr. Roderick's remarks. Union officials have not rejected the possibility of renegotiating the current contract.

The cost-of-living issue as well as the direction of the steel labor

Seipp Vows Bank to Pay '82 Dividend

Commerzbank Omits Payout for 2d Year

FRANKFURT — Commerzbank, which has omitted its dividend for the last two years, is confident it will be able to resume dividend payments next year, Walter Seipp, management board chairman, said Tuesday. He would not comment on the size of the dividend.

Meanwhile, Dresdner Bank said Tuesday it recorded a 10-percent decrease in 1981 profit and will cut its dividend to 4 Deutsche marks a share from the 6 DM paid out for 1980.

At the same time, Deutsche Bank, saying that operating profit increased 29.7 percent in 1981, said Tuesday its dividend for the year would be unchanged at 10 DM per share.

And Berliner Handels- und Bank said it will pay an unchanged 1981 dividend of 9 DM a share.

Mr. Seipp said of Commerzbank's situation: "We are fully aware that our shareholders expect a resumption of dividend payments for 1982. Our reserves have not been stocked up now for the third time in a row."

"In view of the continuing fall in interest rates, we are confident we can begin to pay a dividend again provided no extraordinary burden arises during the year."

Commerzbank omitted a dividend for 1980 and 1981 and paid 8.50 DM for 1979.

Mr. Seipp said Commerzbank's earnings in 1981, which declined 8 percent from 1980, continued to be affected by earlier mismatches of maturities in credit business. He said this had left the bank at the beginning of 1981 with 26.5 billion DM of such medium- and long-term assets with fixed-rate returns that have had to be financed in the short-term market, where prevailing interest rates have been higher.

Despite the recent decline in West German interest rates, Commerzbank's mismatched business is still running at a loss, he added.

Mr. Seipp said Commerzbank set up a special risk provision for Polish debt of more than 50 million DM.

The bank increased the amount of group writedowns and provisions on its securities operations and credit business to 215.6 million DM from 26.7 million DM in 1980, he said.

Year	Commerzbank	Dresdner Bank
1981	31.2	33.8
1980	31.2	33.8
1979	31.2	33.8

Results in millions of Deutsche marks.

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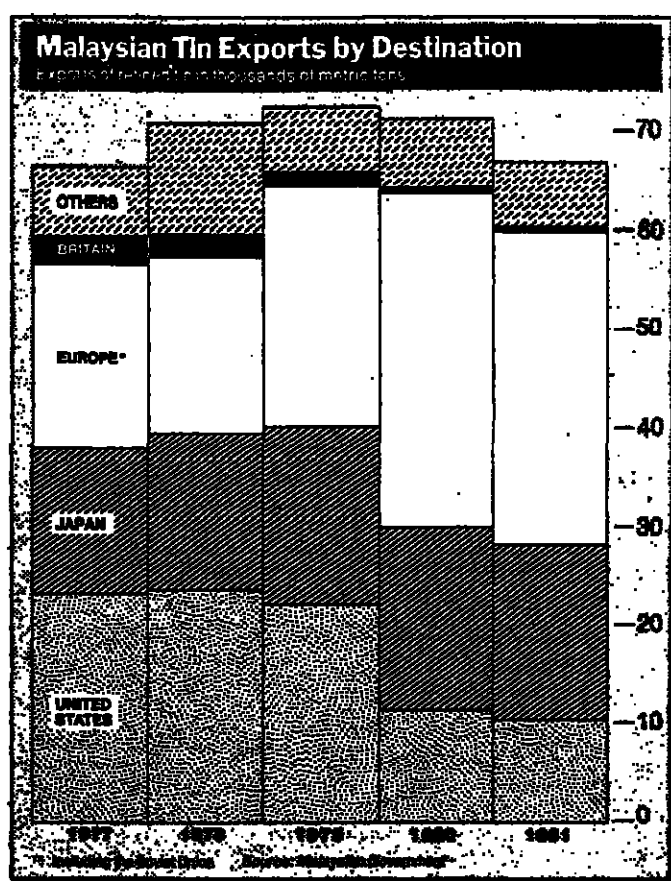
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Unraveling the Tin Mystery: What Malaysia Stood to Gain

By Pamela G. Hollie

NEW YORK — In the Great Tin Mystery — a \$500-million whodunit — the clues all lead to Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the world's largest tin producer.

Malaysia has neither confirmed that it was the kingpin in the plot to corner tin, nor denied that its warehouses are full of the key metal. But those who follow the trading of tin have no doubt that Malaysia was involved.

Seen from Malaysia's viewpoint, the bizarre actions of the past eight months make sense. The country obviously benefited from the price rise that helped local producers through the last half of a dismal year.

And for some time Malaysia has been disillusioned both by the London Metal Exchange and the International Tin Council, which controls the buffer stocks, the reserve of tin used to buy or sell and prevent wild swings in prices.

Producers' Complaints

Producers, led by Malaysia, have complained about what they see as a lack of regard for the Third World. And Malaysia has been encouraging producers to take charge of their own resources by setting up a second market in Kuala Lumpur and by establishing a producers' association.

Had Indonesia and Thailand followed Malaysia's suggestions in February to join in cutting production, the surplus tin bought by the mystery buyer would likely have turned up in the stockpiles of the new organization. And the mystery buyer might still be in the market.

But without encouragement, it made no sense for Malaysia to press its proposals, particularly when Indonesia and Thailand were supporting the ratification of the sixth International Tin Agreement.

That agreement, which must be signed by April 30 and provides for an increase in the buffer stock from 20,000 to 50,000 tons, will not be signed by the United States.

Need for Foreign Exchange

Apparently, Indonesia told Malaysia that it could not afford to cut production because of the foreign exchange it brings.

Both Indonesia and Thailand apparently told Malaysia that they wanted a functioning LME. By stepping out of the market before the tin squeeze crippled the market, the mystery buyer accommodated the producers.

Although Malaysia may have spent large sums of money to force tin prices up, it did export 7,000 more tons than it produced last year. And officials suggest that if Malaysia were the mystery buyer, investing in tin is not altogether irrational. The Malaysian dollar has not been especially strong in recent months.

During the high-priced tin market, Malaysia may have been buying its own tin, subsidizing part of the industry that dies out in a poor

market. That half of Malaysia's tin industry is gravel-pump operators, who cannot make a profit when the local price drops below 34.94 Malaysian dollars a kilogram. The current price is about 31 dollars. This segment of the market happens to be Chinese.

In Malaysia's new wave of nationalization, preference is being given to the Bumiputras, or indigenous Malays. Interestingly, if the Chinese half of the tin industry should die out, it would leave much of the control of the domestic tin industry in the hands of the quasi-government-owned mining corporation, Berhad, which is 78-percent Bumiputra-owned.

Tin prices dropped abruptly in late February and the ITC was forced to buy tin. The council's member-nations contributed \$180 million to support the price. Lately the council has been considering export restrictions.

This is what Malaysia has been urging. On Feb. 9, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad said: (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Chase Plans Investment Subsidiary

By Robert A. Bennett

NEW YORK — Chase Manhattan Bank is planning to establish a new subsidiary for its investment-banking activities that would be comparable in size to Bache-Halsey Stuart Shields, one of the 10 largest U.S. securities firms, the bank announced Tuesday.

Under the plan, Chase will merge all its securities trading and capital market activities, domestic and international, into a single subsidiary to be known as Chase Manhattan Capital Markets (Holdings) and capitalized at \$175 million.

Chase officials said that the new company would strengthen the bank's identity in the investment banking field and that it would sharpen its management's focus on the business.

No Entry Into New Fields

The company will not enable Chase to enter new fields because, like the bank, it will be subject to the Glass-Steagall Act, that limits the types of investment-banking activities in which commercial banks may engage. Most important, the law prohibits commercial banks from underwriting corporate securities.

According to Perrin H. Long of Lipper Analytical Distributors, the Chase subsidiary would rank ninth largest in the nation, trailing Bache and ahead of Paine Webber.

Despite the Glass-Steagall Act, there are a number of investment-banking activities in which commercial banks may engage, such as underwriting U.S. government securities and municipal bonds, and privately placing corporate debt.

Criticizes Restrictions

In addition, the act does not apply to the overseas activities of U.S. banks. Many large banks, including Chase, have been very active in a wide range of investment-banking activities abroad.

William S. Ogden, vice chairman of Chase, will be chairman of the new company.

He said that in 1981 Chase Manhattan's merchant banking group led international loan syndications totaling \$422 million. These syndications were arranged by Chase Manhattan of London and Chase Manhattan Asia of Hong Kong. The two companies will be acquired by Chase Manhattan Capital Markets.

Its domestic businesses will include dealing in and underwriting U.S. government and municipal securities, the arrangement of mergers and acquisitions and cor-

porate financial advisory services. Mr. Ogden criticized current laws and regulations for severely limiting the ability of banks to compete fully in the investment banking field.

"For openness, we would like to be able to underwrite revenue bonds," Mr. Ogden said. The Glass-Steagall Act allows banks to underwrite general obligations of states and municipalities, but not bonds that depend for repayment on revenues generated by a governmental agency.

Eventually, Mr. Ogden said, Chase would like to underwrite corporate debt.

NYSE Prices Gain Slightly Despite Deficit Concerns

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange managed to register a slight gain Tuesday after being lower most of the day as traders thought over the interest rate and recession outlook.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fluctuated less than a point through the morning before dropping off more than five points, closed up 0.67 at 824.490. The Dow average gained 3.90 points Monday.

Advances led declines by a few issues, and NYSE volume was 44 million shares, compared with the 37.10 million traded Monday.

Analysts said Monday's late rally attempt, paced by technology stocks, would have to broaden its base if it were to be extended.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Tuesday that he expects the nation's gross national product to rise by as much as 1 percent in the second quarter, followed by an increase of 4.5 percent to 5 percent in the third quarter.

He said that scheduled tax cuts will help bring an early end to the recession and will promote rapid growth for years to come.

He told the House Banking Committee that the administration remained opposed to tax increases to reduce the budget deficit.

He said short-term interest rates could drop 3 to 4 percentage points later this year if Congress

U.S. Indicators Continue Slide

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. index of leading economic indicators fell an adjusted 0.3 percent in February, the 10th consecutive monthly decline, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

The government revised January's decrease downward to 1.2 percent, twice the 0.6 percent originally reported. December's figure also was revised downward, to a 0.8-percent decline from the 0.3-percent decrease reported last month.

The report said February's decline was led by a drop in businesses' liquid assets. Four other available indicators were negative: Contracts for plant and equipment, building permits, raw material prices and stock prices.

The four positive indicators were unemployment claims, new orders for consumer goods, the pace of deliveries and the money supply.

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WEEKLY NOTIFICATION
COMPTREND II
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EQUITY ON:
JANUARY 1, 1982
\$100,000.00
MARCH 25, 1982
\$110,638.61

after all charges
EQUITY ON:
JANUARY 1, 1981
\$100,000.00
DECEMBER 31, 1981
\$237,214.03
1981 Performance +137%
OVER \$1,000,000.00
UNDER MANAGEMENT.

For information call or write Royal Frazier or Ian Somerville, TAPMAN, Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 269-1041, TELEX 81667773 UN.

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Norway's Surplus a Record

OSLO — Norway posted a record balance-of-payments surplus of 13.8 billion kroner (\$2.3 billion) in 1981, up from a surplus of 5.5 billion kroner in 1980, preliminary government figures showed Tuesday.

CURRENCY RATES									
Interbank exchange rates for March 30, 1982, excluding bank service charges.									
	\$	£	D.M.	S.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.
American Express	6.5775	16.7725	118.00	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000
Barclays Bank	6.5775	16.7725	118.00	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000
Commerzbank	6.5775	16.7725	118.00	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000
Deutsche Bank	6.5775	16.7725	118.00	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000
Edinburgh	6.5775	16.7725	118.00	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000
Frankfurt	6.5775	16.7725	118.00	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000
London	6.5775	16.7725	118.00	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000
Madrid	6.5775	16.7725	118.00	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000
Paris	6.5775	16.7725	118.00	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000
Porto	6.5775	16.7725	118.00	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000
Stockholm	6.5775	16.7725	118.00	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000
Switzerland	6.5775	16.7725	118.00	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000	2.2000

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary

March 30, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Dow Jones Industrial	2,814.12	2,804.12	2,804.12	2,804.12
Dow Jones Transportation	1,114.12	1,104.12	1,104.12	1,104.12
Dow Jones Utility	1,114.12	1,104.12	1,104.12	1,104.12

Market Diaries

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE	1,114.12	1,104.12	1,104.12	1,104.12
AMEX	1,114.12	1,104.12	1,104.12	1,104.12

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	114.12	113.12	113.12	113.12
AT&T	114.12	113.12	113.12	113.12
GE	114.12	113.12	113.12	113.12

NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE	1,114.12	1,104.12	1,104.12	1,104.12

Standard & Poors Index

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Standard & Poors	1,114.12	1,104.12	1,104.12	1,104.12

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	114.12	113.12	113.12	113.12
AT&T	114.12	113.12	113.12	113.12
GE	114.12	113.12	113.12	113.12

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
AMEX	1,114.12	1,104.12	1,104.12	1,104.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	114.12	113.12	113.12	113.12
AT&T	114.12	113.12	113.12	113.12
GE	114.12	113.12	113.12	113.12

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Dow Jones Bond	1,114.12	1,104.12	1,104.12	1,104.12

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	114.12	113.12	113.12	113.12
AT&T	114.12	113.12	113.12	113.12
GE	114.12	113.12	113.12	113.12
...

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DANONE - CAMPENON BERNARD
CARREFOUR - CHARBONNAGES DE
FRANCE - CHARGEURS REUNIS
CH HONEYWELL SULL - CIT
ALCATEL - CLUB MEDITERRANEE
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LILLE - COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE
DES PETROLES - COMPAGNIE
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COMPAGNIE GENERALE DES EAUX
- COMPAGNIE LA HENRI
COMPTON MODERNE - CREDIT
AGRICOLE - CREDIT COMMERCIAL
DE FRANCE - CREUSOT-LOIRE
DOLLFUS-MIEG - DUMZ
ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE
ELF
AQUITAINE - EUROMARCHE
FOUGEROLLE - GENERALE BISQUIT
- GRANDS TRAVAUX DE
MARSEILLE - GROUPE DES
ASSURANCES NATIONALES
GROUPE VICTOIRE - METAL
- LA FARGE COPPEE - LIGAND
LYONNAIS - LYONNAISE DES EAUX
MAISONS PHOENIX - MATRA
MERLIN GERIN - MICHELIN
MOET-HENNESSY - PECHINEY
UGINE-KUHLMANN - PERIOD
RICARD - PEUGEOT - POCLOIN
POULET - LA REDOUTE - RHONE
POULENC - ROUSSEL-UCFAP
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ALLIBERT - SPIE-BATIGNOLLES
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Herald Tribune

New Issue
March, 1982INTERNATIONAL BANK
FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Washington, D.C.

DM 100,000,000

Private Placement

9 1/2% Bearer Notes of 1982, due 1989

Dresdner Bank
AktiengesellschaftDeutsche Bank
AktiengesellschaftCommerzbank
AktiengesellschaftWestdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale

All of these notes having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record only.

Japan Shows Trade Edge For February

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan, despite a decline in exports, recorded a trade surplus of \$1.3 billion for February, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday.

In January, Japan had a trade deficit of \$799 million.

The ministry said the size of the current-account surplus was reduced to \$35 million by a deficit in invisible trade, such as tourism and shipping.

In other economic news, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Tuesday that industrial production rose 0.5 percent in February after January's 0.1-percent decline.

The production index (base 1975) rose to a seasonally adjusted 150.4 in February. MITI said the unadjusted February index was up 3.3 percent from a year earlier.

Exports for February totaled \$11.5 billion, down 3 percent from a year earlier. But imports also fell by 2.6 percent to \$10.2 billion, the Finance Ministry said.

The decline in exports was the first year-on-year fall since January, 1976.

The drop followed a year-on-year January gain of 10.1 percent, officials said. They attributed the decline exclusively to the weakness of the yen against the U.S. dollar.

In yen terms, February exports rose 10.7 percent from a year earlier. The dollar stood at an average 234.80 yen last month, sharply higher than the 205 yen a year earlier, ministry officials said.

The officials said that Japan's current-account surplus for the fiscal year that ends Wednesday is certain to be considerably less than the government forecast of \$10 billion made last December.

The surplus in the first 11 months of the fiscal year was \$5.02 billion, and there will not be any significant surplus for March, they said.

Japan's overall balance-of-payments deficit narrowed to \$1.2 billion in February from a deficit of \$2.67 billion in January, the ministry said. February's figure compared with a surplus of \$656 million a year earlier.

Bonds Slated In Europe

Reuters

LONDON — Firms Eurodollar rates and the continuing high cost of overnight money in New York pushed down prices of fixed-rate dollar Eurobonds, dealers said Tuesday. Nevertheless, a number of new issues have been announced.

Citicorp Overseas Finance Corp. is launching a 10-year, \$100-million issue retractable to two years. Every two years Citicorp will set a new coupon, at which time noteholders can ask to be reimbursed. The initial coupon will be set at 15 percent, and the notes will be offered at par.

Bank of America is selling \$200 million of deposit notes, with \$100 million to be "tapped" into the market as conditions warrant. The five-year notes, which will rank equally with all deposits, will carry a 12-percent coupon, and be priced at 90%.

South Carolina Electric & Gas Finance is offering \$60 million of nine-year bonds bearing a coupon of 15% percent. The issue price, currently expected to be at a discount, will be set when final terms are fixed.

Natamex, the U.S. petroleum exploration firm, is raising \$50 million through a three-year note bearing warrants to purchase double that amount in seven-year bonds. The three-year paper is being offered at par bearing a coupon of 15 percent. The warrants allow holders to purchase seven-year bonds bearing a coupon of 15% percent at par.

Mexico's state oil company, Pemex, is borrowing \$30 million through a five-year Eurobond bearing a coupon of 16% percent and priced at par.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain

British Aerospace

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,660	1,420
Profits	624	512
Per Share	0.42	0.35

Reckitt & Coleman

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	827.18	728.08
Profits	41.3	30.4
Per Share	0.31	0.274

Standard Chartered Bank

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	158.5	122.1
Profits	1.561	1.258

Italy

Industria Pirelli

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	8,099	3,500

Netherlands

Oce-Van der Grinten

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	400.0	369.1
Profits	7.4	5.3

United States

Data General

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	181.6	162.1
Profits	5.40	8.80
Per Share	0.52	0.85

General Tire & Rubber

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	365.1	318.1
Profits	15.7	17.5
Per Share	1.47	1.64

Hungary: Optimism Under Pressure

By Dan Morgan

Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — In its time, the Hungarian National Bank — housed in an imposing gray stone building regally appointed with marble interior paneling and polished brass banisters — has withstood wars, revolution and financial collapse.

So it is not surprising that the bankers who work there express guarded optimism that the bank also will come through the current credit crunch with its reputation for financial skill intact.

Officials insist as diplomatically as they can that Hungary's finances should not be lumped together with those of its Soviet-bloc allies Poland and Romania, whose unpaid bills and \$38 billion in debts are a major worry for the international financial system.

"The situation is creating a strain on our reserves," acknowledged Gyula Csizsik, the bank's general manager. But he added, "We are in a position to continue making normal payments on our loans."

Hungarian bankers expect the Reagan administration to support their pending application for membership in the International Monetary Fund. This approval, they say, should buttress the confidence of Western banks in the soundness of Hungary's economy and financial system.

Even so, officials concede that the economic and political shocks of the last year have tied Hungary's financial future to events largely beyond its control.

Nearly one-fifth of the economy now depends on trade with non-Communist countries. This means that the recession in the West hits hard at Hungary at a time when exports to the West are needed to help pay the \$383 million in debt coming due this year.

Mounting tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union add more uncertainty.

Western banks and companies, nervous even before the imposition of martial law in Poland, are worried now about the impact on East-West trade of U.S.-sponsored economic sanctions.

Hungary's last major Western loan was a \$75-million credit approved Jan. 26 to finance chemical imports.

Since then, Western bankers have told their Hungarian counterparts to delay any plans to raise larger, unrestricted credits on the Euromarket, a main source of financing for Hungary through the 1970s.

Also, beginning last year, the foreign banks have withdrawn unspecified millions of dollars deposited with the National Bank of Hungary.

These deposits are comparable to loans. In normal times the bank pays interest on this money, which the foreign banks "roll over" every three or six months. By leaving the money in the bank of Hungary, the banks provide Hungary with additional liquidity. But as Western concern about East-bloc debts mounted last year, some bankers stopped rolling over the deposits and withdrew the funds as they matured.

As a result, the bank's reserves of gold and foreign currencies declined from \$2.4 billion as of Jan. 1, 1981, to \$1.9 billion six months later. Since then, officials say, the reserves have hovered around that level. But the absence of new credits means that Hungary has to dip

into the reserves or earn more convertible currency to pay off old loans.

In most respects, Hungary seems better positioned for the credit squeeze than its allies.

It turned a \$1.2-billion trade deficit in 1978 into a small surplus in 1980 and 1981.

Agriculture, the most efficient and productive in Eastern Europe, is Hungary's main strength as it attempts to ride out the crisis. While

Poland, Romania, East Germany and the Soviet Union spend billions of dollars a year importing U.S. and Argentine grain, Hungary exports about \$2 billion worth of food a year. Its wheat production more than doubled during the last decade.

Also, Hungary has cut Western oil imports from nearly 15 million barrels in 1979 to almost none last year. The streets of Budapest are being torn up to make way for mains that can use natural gas from Siberia in place of more expensive heating oil.

Unlike Romania and Poland, which are burdened by heavy foreign debts coming due in 1982 and 1983, Hungary's bankers have staggered the maturity of loans.

Meanwhile, Hungary has cultivated a reputation for sound banking practices.

It is the only country in the Soviet bloc to have permitted the establishment of an "offshore" banking operation. In 1979, banks from Japan, Italy, West Germany, Austria and France established the Central European International Bank in Budapest. The Hungarian National Bank has a minority share in CEIB, which is exempt from Hungarian foreign exchange regulations and has made small investments in several Hungarian-Western joint ventures.

And the skill of officials at the Hungarian National Bank at exploiting the intricacies of Western finance has become legendary in banking circles.

Nevertheless, Western bankers say they still have reasons to be wary of Hungary's financial stability during the next few months.

Although the country showed a surplus in overall trade in Western currencies in 1981, it had a deficit in its trade with major industrial countries. This deficit was only offset by running up a large surplus in trade with other Socialist countries. Western bankers fear that could change if countries such as Poland sharply reduce their imports.

Although more tin poured into the market, the mystery buyer kept buying. By the middle of February, the market began to panic. Traders who had bought tin in November for delivery in late February feared they would have no tin to deliver by the end of the month. The LME stepped in and changed the rules to allow traders to pay a cash penalty if they could not deliver physical tin on time.

Malaysia and other producers cried foul. The LME rescinded the measure March 10, but the producers are still fuming.

Malaysia's new prime minister, an outspoken practitioner of bold solutions to the country's economic problems, initiated the idea. But he came to power in July, about the time that the mystery buyer began buying tin. The price climbed from August until November, then softened as producers began to meet the demand and the United States added to the supply from its stockpiles.

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

March 30, 1982

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1M	15 1/4 - 15 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	13 1/4 - 13 1/2	24 - 26	12 1/4 - 12 1/2	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
3M	15 1/4 - 15 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	13 1/4 - 13 1/2	27 - 29	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
6M	15 1/4 - 15 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	13 1/4 - 13 1/2	28 - 30	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	14 1/4 - 14 1/2
1Y	15 1/4 - 15 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	13 1/4 - 13 1/2	29 - 31	14 1/4 - 14 1/2	14 1/4 - 14 1/2

European Gold Markets

March 30, 1982

	A.M.	P.M.	N.E.
London	252.75	254.25	+5.75
Zurich	253.50	255.50	+2.00
Paris (12.50)	253.50	255.50	+2.00
Official Gold Price	253.50	255.50	+2.00
Official Gold Price for London, Paris and Luxembourg	253.50	255.50	+2.00
Gold and Silver prices for Zurich, U.S. dollars per ounce			

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Price	May	Aug	Nov
200	15.00/17.50	18.00/21.00	21.00/24.00
300	15.00/17.50	18.00/21.00	21.00/24.00
400	15.00/17.50	18.00/21.00	21.00/24.00
500	15.00/17.50	18.00/21.00	21.00/24.00
600	15.00/17.50	18.00/21.00	21.00/24.00
700	15.00/17.50	18.00/21.00	21.00/24.00
800	15.00/17.50	18.00/21.00	21.00/24.00
900	15.00/17.50	18.00/21.00	21.00/24.00
1000	15.00/17.50	18.00/21.00	21.00/24.00

Gold 300.00/320.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.

1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305

EURO-KUWAITI INVESTMENT COMPANY (K.S.C.) KUWAIT

U.S.\$25,000,000

MEDIUM TERM FACILITY

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A. - BAHRAIN
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, SWITZERLAND

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A. - BAHRAIN

Western Areas Gold Mining Company Limited



(both incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Members of the
Johannesburg Consolidated Investments
Group of Companies

The Randfontein Estates Gold Mining Company, Wit., Limited

Highlights from the 1981 Annual Reports

Western Areas

The average gold price received declined from U.S. \$623 per ounce in 1980 to U.S. \$463 per ounce in 1981 while unit costs per ton milled increased by 16.5% over the same period. A lower recovery grade of 4.1 grams per ton (1980 - 4.5) resulted in a decline in gold production from 19 554 kilograms to 17 706 kilograms.

Operating profit declined by 66% from R152.7 million in 1980 to R51.7 million and the dividends paid decreased from 120 cents per unit of stock in 1980 to 40 cents in 1981, absorbing R16.1 million.

Expenditure on mining assets amounted to R38.9 million (1980 - R57.4 million). Although it is estimated that expenditure of R25 million will be incurred in 1982, to be spent mainly on the SV 3 shaft programme which is vital to the maintenance of production in the medium and long terms, the amount actually expended will of necessity be influenced by the price of gold.

The uranium treatment plant has been commissioned and the production of uranium oxide concentrates has commenced on a limited scale. Results to date indicate that the mine should have no difficulty in meeting its contractual delivery commitments which commence in the first quarter of 1983. The rate of underground production from the Middle Elsburg Reefs

will in the interim be limited in order to enable ore with a higher gold content from other areas of the mine to be treated. The SV 3 shaft was sunk to a depth of 848 metres below collar and certain intermediate stations were completed.

The 4E sub-vertical shaft which reached its final depth of 332 metres below collar in the previous financial year was equipped and commissioned during 1981.

The 20 000 kilowatt surface refrigeration plant, to supply chilled water to underground workings, has been completed and is being commissioned.

Ore reserves declined from 11.6 million tons at an average gold grade of 5.6 grams per ton in 1980 to 10.5 million tons at 5.5 grams per ton. These reserves include 1 891 000 tons of Middle Elsburg Reef ore at a gold value of 2.8 grams per ton and a uranium value of 0.705 kilograms per ton (1980 - 1 758 000 tons at 1.8 grams per ton of gold and 0.500 kilograms per ton of uranium) and were computed at a gold price of U.S. \$425 per ounce (R13 000 per kilogram).

Johannesburg
26th March, 1982

G. Y. Nisbet
Chairman

Randfontein Estates

Operating profit of R176.4 million was 16% lower than in 1980, mainly because the average price received for gold declined from U.S. \$621 per ounce in 1980 to U.S. \$471 per ounce in 1981. Dividends paid decreased from 1 100 cents in 1980 to 750 cents per share in 1981, absorbing R40.6 million. As a result of a slight increase in recovery grade to 5.2 grams per ton (1980 - 5.1) together with an 11% increase in tonnage treated, the mine produced 23 678 kilograms of gold, 14% more than in 1980.

Working costs increased by 6.5% but largely as a result of increased tonnages of low-cost surface dump material replacing high-cost material previously mined at SD 32 shaft, unit cost per ton milled decreased by 3.9%. Expenditure on mining assets amounted to R103.9 million compared with R78.6 million in 1980 and R10.9 million was repaid in respect of long-term loans. The current estimate of expenditure in 1982 of R100 million will depend to some extent on the gold price. In 1981 some R63 million was spent on the Cooke No. 3 shaft project and a further R45 million is budgeted to be spent in 1982.

Underground operations in the SD 32 shaft area ceased and both that shaft and the Millite uranium plant were placed on a care and maintenance basis. Sufficient surface material exists to operate the Millite gold plant at full capacity for a few years and the rate of treatment has been significantly increased.

Production from both Cooke No. 1 and No. 2 shafts increased and the Cooke Plant operated at its rated capacity for both gold and uranium with improved extraction efficiencies.

Cooke No. 2A ventilation shaft was commissioned and additional hoisting facilities at Cooke No. 1 and No. 2 shafts will match the 20% increase in gold treatment capacity being installed at Cooke Plant.

North Carolina Nips Georgetown, 63-62, in NCAA Basketball Final

Worthy Outduels Ewing; Late Hoya Turnover Costly

From Agency Dispatches
NEW ORLEANS — James Worthy won the duel of dunks against Eric Floyd Monday night and North Carolina defeated Georgetown, 63-62, for the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball championship.

Ewing was the 7-foot rookie in the spotlight, but it was Michael Smith, also a freshman, who produced the winners' final two points with an 18-foot jump shot with 15 seconds to play.

The triumph lifted a weight from the shoulders of Coach Dean Smith, who had taken six previous North Carolina titles. Smith became the only coach since UCLA's John Wooden to take teams to two straight title games; last season, the Tar Heels were humiliated by Indiana 63-50.

Worthy scored a career-high 28 points and stole the show from Ewing, who had 23 for the Hoyas. Worthy put the lid on the victory when Georgetown's Fred Brown tossed him an errant pass with eight seconds left in the game.

"This is the toughest team we've played all year," said Worthy. "Georgetown is a tremendous defensive team, but it was a little fatigue that we took advantage of by Worthy that night."

Following Jordan's jumper, the Tar Heels hustled the backcourt in point guard Brown trying to pass to either Eric Floyd or Eric Smith on the left side. A low, chest-high pass directed into Worthy's hands. Worthy fouled with :02 showing; he passed both shots and Georgetown rebounded. Fred Brown's pass shot from beyond midcourt, fell far short.

"I just said the ball upcourt," Worthy said. "and when I saw it open on the left baseline, I yep on my dribble. But the Carolina defense overplayed Floyd, I looked to the middle for Ewing or Ed Spriggs. But both of us were covered."

At that point I should have used time out, because picking up a dribble had killed the play," he continued. "But I decided to pass to Eric Smith, who was on the left side of the lane. I thought I'd smitty out of the right corner my eye."

"But it wasn't him — it was me Worthy."

"My peripheral vision is pretty good," said Brown. "But this time failed me. It was only a split-second."

"But, you know, that's all it takes to lose a game. I wanted it as soon as I let it go. I wanted it and grab it back. If I had a rubber band, I would have let it back in."

He didn't steal it. I gave it away."

After the game Georgetown coach John Thompson said: "I'm ashamed, but I'm definitely depressed right now. I wanted it as soon as anyone could, and the kids did hard."

"They did all I could have asked them to do."

"I told Fred that he had won more games for me than he had lost," Thompson said, "and he was so to worry. It was one of those human errors."

"It's just the kind of game I thought it would be," Floyd said. "Hard-fought, close and each team saving the respect of the other. There weren't two of us left. We had to win and one had to lose."

The battle between the North Carolina front line — 6-foot-9 jumper Worthy and 6-9 sophomore Ed Spriggs — and Ewing, the Georgetown monolith, produced a game that was undecided until the end.

Floyd had given Georgetown a 61-lead when he worked into a lane, double-pumped and tipped in a 10-footer with 57 seconds to play.

North Carolina, already in a wild offense, called time out in 32 seconds left. It was then that Jordan threw up the jumper from the left side. Jordan said his jumper came on

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James Worthy, voted the tournament's outstanding player, keeps the ball away from Eric Floyd.

Spring in Paris: The French Are on the Wing

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Oh, to have been in Paris now that spring is here. While everyone else laments the passing of classical wing-play, there blossoms a full French renaissance of that very breed, a liberation of daring soccer played primarily for the enjoyment of players and fans.

In the Parc des Princes a week ago, those contrary Gallic fellows ran amok, scoring four goals and mesmerizing an admittedly naive Northern Ireland team by fielding, at various times, four traditional wingers.

It was a reminder that, when in the mood, the French still love to stretch imaginations, to titillate in thoroughly old-fashioned style. Sure, their defense is brittle. But who cares, when there is so much brio at the other end? Sure, they flatter without achievement at the last World Cup and may well do the same at the next. But while there is good wine in your glass, do you ruin the taste by anticipating the empties?

Not when there are moments like the 81st minute in the Paris match to remember, you don't. Then it was that Bordeaux left-winger Gerard Soler, who had been a spectator on the bench while others went through their repertoire, transcended all.

Receiving the ball near the touchline, he darted urgently toward the Irish goal. Chris Nicholl, a huge, heavyweight defender, or lumbered uncertainly toward him, and Soler beckoned him in close. Nicholl was shown the ball near the Frenchman's left foot and snatched at it, with a flick of his hips Soler turned a full 90 degrees right and left Nicholl in place.

Although Nicholl was dogged, Soler's craft was unforgotten. Now he invited the Irishman to tackle him.

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For the ball on the right foot. Nicholl groped, lost balance and as the Frenchman brushed past him, fell into the crowd of photographers.

It was almost secondary to the beauty of that movement that Soler should then pick out midfielder Bernard Genghin with an accurate pass that made a goal a formality.

The pace, the quality, the cheek with which Soler outperformed his mastery of the winger's art was breathtaking. Yet, at 28, he has claimed a mere handful of international appearances. And although he was saying recently, "I'm in a state of cure, my ambition is redoubled," he seems unlikely to be anywhere near first choice for France at the World Cup.

Q & A
 Why? Because M. Soler is not the best left-winger in France. His virtuosity may have looked as if it was created in heaven, but Dominique Rocheteau, when fit, conjures up even more remarkable control, and Didier Six, when released by his German club, Stuttgart, is far and away the more consistent.

Not that Rocheteau is confined to the left flank. Lately his adaptability and goal-scoring touch has landed him the center-forward role for his country. And when Rocheteau was characteristically unfit to

play a week ago, Bruno Bellone, just 20, replaced him.

The bad news for Soler is that Bellone's true position is — yes — left wing. "Bruno's left foot," says his Monaco club manager, "is poison."

Just a few minutes after Soler had made his indelible mark, you had his say as Bellone, falling to his right, cracked the sweetest volley you could ask to see. It had venom, it beat the goalkeeper and it was disallowed for an infringement by another player. No matter. The class was there.

So we have considered, lightly, four candidates for the French left bank. There was, in Paris, a fifth, one Bernard Zender whose acceleration and energy ran the Irish ragged, who scored the first goal and created the second — and who appears to have as much chance of going to Spain as the lady who heads the French Ministry of Sport.

Hard to Keep Down
 A winger who beats defenders week in week out, even in a lower standard, learns to stick with confidence. Once that feeling is inside him it is hard to suppress.

Not that I have any cause to pay homage to the devil. More years ago than I care to recall, as an apprentice defender, I had the dubious honor of marking an aging winger named Stanley Matthews. He was, even past his prime, the craftiest of the lot.

"Don't worry, son," said my coach, "he'll drop his left shoulder and go to the right." He did. Often. And I never got a bite.

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Tar Heel Coach Smith Finally Vindicated

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service
NEW ORLEANS — Vindication came for Dean Smith, and it had to be at the expense of one of his "personal friends," John Thompson.

Beating John Thompson's basketball team was the only way Smith's teams could stop being the Brooklyn Dodgers of college basketball, and Monday night he won his personal World Series, 63-62.

"I'm very grateful," was the way Smith expressed his feelings about qualifying for the NCAA's final four for the seventh time, and reaching the championship game for the fourth.

With Patrick Ewing dominating the inside early in the game, it looked at times as if Smith would lose once again to a new team, a hot team, with a charismatic coach on a tear.

Smith is chunky and outwardly mild, while the 6-foot-10-inch Thompson can dominate an arena or a press conference. Even before Monday's game, Smith was charging publicly with friends in the press, while Thompson looked straight ahead, looking like a man going to battle.

But Jimmy Black, the quiet senior from the Bronx, who had pronounced it a personal mission to win this championship for Smith, and the other North Carolina players accomplished their task. Now Smith will no longer have to go into another season being asked when will he win a national title.

Until James Worthy grabbed an errant pass in the final seconds, Smith was merely the best college coach never to win a national championship. But he had to accomplish it against Thompson, who is more than just a friend.

"I have a lot of friends, but not many close personal friends," Smith says. "John is a close friend. I'm sure we'd be friends even if he or I was not coaching."

"John's wife says that when the phone rings at one in the morning, she knows who it is. That's when we do most of our talking."

Smith gives an example of how close he and Thompson are. The pre-game meal is a private occasion for any team, with strangers not welcome because they could intrude on the sense of unity. In 1977 — one of those years when Smith almost won it — North Carolina took its afternoon meal before playing Marquette in the final.

Thompson shared that meal. "I guess that shows how I feel about John," Smith says.

The two did not share a meal Monday, but they had been sending public messages to each other during the pre-final days. Smith even went so far as to suggest that Thompson was a man who could some day run for President. And although Thompson did not endorse Smith for public office, he did praise the way Smith took care of Donald Washington.

Thompson had been Washington's coach at St. Anthony's High in Washington, D.C., and also his legal guardian. The young man eventually went to North Carolina; he never developed into a star, but was treated well by Smith.

The tall black coach from Washington and the short white coach who was born in Kansas developed a strong friendship. In 1976, Smith saw it that Thompson was one of his assistants on the United States Olympic basketball team.

"You need to get to know people," Smith said Sunday. "People should know how much John helps people. He is his own man. He teaches well. He has done a great job for his team."

"His son has been at our camp. Little John still cheers for North Carolina."

Somebody asked big John whether he also cheers for North Carolina. Nothing ambiguous about Thompson — the answer rumbled straight from the heart: "I've never been a Tar Heel fan in my life. I've been a Dean Smith fan. There's a big difference."

Although the two men talk constantly, they have resisted setting up a regular-season series between the two schools.

"I would not want to do it," says Smith. "I just wouldn't want to compete with John, not that coaches compete. It's the players, it's not Dean Smith against John Thompson. I just wouldn't want to do it. So we won't."

Smith says he knows what would happen if the two met in a lonely gym somewhere and played basketball. "John would take me inside," Smith says, "and kill me."

So they avoided the confrontation during the season but could not avoid it Monday night, a game that turned into one of the best finals in the history of the tournament.

When it was over, Thompson swigged from a container of milk — Smith isn't the only one with a nervous stomach — and said: "I didn't want to talk about it all week because it would have sounded like 'I Love Lucy,' but my affection for Dean Smith caused me a lot of emotional problems. I love the man so much, and I wanted to beat him so badly. The student wanted to beat the teacher."

All week Smith had insisted that life would go on whether North Carolina won or lost, but Monday night, with the championship finally his, Smith admitted: "Obviously, it bothers me. This was the year when it would have bothered me most because I've believed all along that we had the best team."

"We were ranked No. 1 before the season began and No. 1 during the season, but I'm not sure we were the best team tonight. I think I was outcoached. They were the hunters, we were the hunted."

Compliment
 Not as much as Smith thought. The two men have spent so much time talking basketball, in those 1 a.m. telephone calls and on the road to the Montreal Olympics, that they know each other's minds.

The greatest compliment during Smith's moment of vindication came in the final minute when Georgetown had the ball, trailing by a point, yet did not call time to set up a play.

"If you call time out, you give the other team a chance to set up a defense," Thompson said. "I didn't know what defense Dean would go into. So what good would a time-out be to me?"

So in the closing moments, the student was still partially a student, the teacher was still partially the teacher, and the hunted was not really the hunted. And Dean Smith is no longer the best coach never to win a national championship.

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Compliment
 Not as much

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back down to our level of competence. "Burn-out" is another foolish device for supplying the romance we yearn for. Let us pray that Liz and Dick may never be afflicted with it.


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LIVE ACTION SHORT — "Violet," Michael Moore.



of the stolen works were by Andrew Wyeth and six were by son, Jamie. Two others were artists John Crawford and He Casselli, who are family friends.

Farah Diba, the former empress of Iran, has denied reports that she is thinking of remarrying.

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